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Focus

Conciliatory sounds in Mideast

U.S., Israel, Egypt grow more flexible

By Geoffrey Goddard
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Gold standard—hard to erase

By Harry B. Ellis

Washington
Each month, when we lived in Beirut, Lebanon, our Arab maid grew a bit more valuable, at least to prospective suitors.

Down to the gold souk she would go, the gleam in her eye matching the glitter of the golden wares so temptingly displayed by merchants in their tiny stalls.

Minutes later she would emerge from the shop of her choice, a thin gold bracelet soldered around her wrist. Along with her golden bangle she received a slip of paper, certifying to the exact weight and carat content of her bracelet, clinking up against others already on her arm.

Every few months she took her slips of paper and returned to the seller of gold, who slipped off her thin bands and exchanged them for a thicker gold bracelet. As she proudly swung her arm, the gold flashed in the Mediterranean sunshine, and the stares of the young men grew more ardent.

Money system unlinked

At that time gold, together with the U.S. dollar, was the fixed center of the world's monetary system. Currencies were valued in terms of gold, which was pegged at \$35 an ounce. Now the monetary system, buffeted by world inflation, recession, and the quadrupled price of oil, has slipped its moorings. The search is on to replace gold and the dollar with a more flexible "numeraire," or world standard of measurement.

But will people in general really be convinced that gold, at least in times of stress, is not an ultimate store of value, against which all else is measured?

Years after our gold experience in Beirut when we moved to Europe, we met a countess from Eastern Europe, whose family had fled from the Communists in World War II, leaving paintings, rugs, and castle behind.

"If you have to travel lightly and fast," she said to my wife, "there is nothing like gold. But don't," she added, "spend your money on fillgree gold, set with stones. Chunky gold is what you want, gold of heft. In troubled times," she said, "the value is in the weight."

Treasury view

The scene shifts to Washington, to the huge U.S. Treasury building, where a precise, gray-suited man speaks quietly. The time is late December, 1974.

"You should value your gold," said Undersecretary of the Treasury Jack Bennett, "in the same way you value your wheat or other commodities. Governments," he added, "should regard their gold as they would any other metal."

Sometime in 1975, Mr. Bennett expects the U.S. Government will ask Congress to abolish the par value of gold — one more step leading "to the removal of gold from its fixed position at the center of the world monetary system."

Actually, the U.S. Treasury and other central banks do not wish to disabuse individuals of their private view of gold. They simply want to end the role of gold as the central anchor of the international monetary system, because, the bankers argue, the supply of gold is insufficient to back up the enormously swollen flow of world trade and currencies.

France's revaluation

Already France has abolished the par value of its gold — \$42.23 a fine ounce — by revaluing, with U.S. approval, its official hoard. Priced at the fluctuating free-market rate, gold now becomes only one among several elements of official French reserves, including holdings of foreign currencies and special drawing rights (SDR) within the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Other nations will follow suit, including "at an appropriate time," says Mr. Bennett, the United States, assuming Congress approves. Soon all the world's gold, like copper, wheat, or soybeans, may subscribe to only one standard of value — the law of supply and demand.

The pieces are coming together again toward another step in the difficult peacemaking process in the Middle East — even if, to quote President Ford at his latest news conference, there remains "the serious possibility of another war" in the area.

Recent weeks have seen a certain amount of shadowboxing by the three protagonists likely to be directly involved in the next round of negotiation: the United States, Egypt, and Israel. Each started by taking what might be called an extreme stance. But each has since edged toward a more accommodating position.

• The United States — which had Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger reflecting in his Business Week interview earlier this month about the hypothetical possibility of American armed intervention against Arab oil producers — now has its President describing this as a "hypothetical question of the most extreme kind."

And as if to soften still further the impact of Dr. Kissinger's thinking-out-loud, Mr. Ford now defends the latest sale of U.S. aircraft to the richest Arab oil producer of them all, Saudi Arabia, as stemming from the importance "to maintain a certain degree of military capability on all sides." (He meant as between Israel and the Arabs, not between the United States and Saudi Arabia.)

• Israel — whose Prime Minister, Yitzhak Rabin, was insisting a month ago that in any further negotiation it mattered what Israel got rather than what it gave — now has its tough Defense Minister, Shimon Peres, reportedly saying that Israel would rather have peace without oil than oil without peace.

This would indicate a mellowing of the Israeli attitude toward Egyptian insistence that the next Israeli withdrawal from occupied Sinai must include the strategic Mitla and Giddi passes and the former Egyptian oil field at Abu Rudeis. Israel is getting up to 60 percent of its oil needs from the latter.

• Egypt — whose President Sadat was saying earlier this month that he would abandon cooperation with Dr. Kissinger within three months unless

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\$92,000 for White House photo frames

By Monty Hoyt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
When President Ford gives out an autographed picture to one of his White House staff members, chances are the taxpayer public pays for the frame.

One of the little-known services available to White House employees is a free picture-framing service tucked away in the basement of the old Executive Office Building and operated by the General Services Administration (GSA).

Open to some 500 or more staffers, the White House frame shop far outgirds the framing service available to other federal departments and to Congress — and adds one more item to the growing burden of American taxpayers.

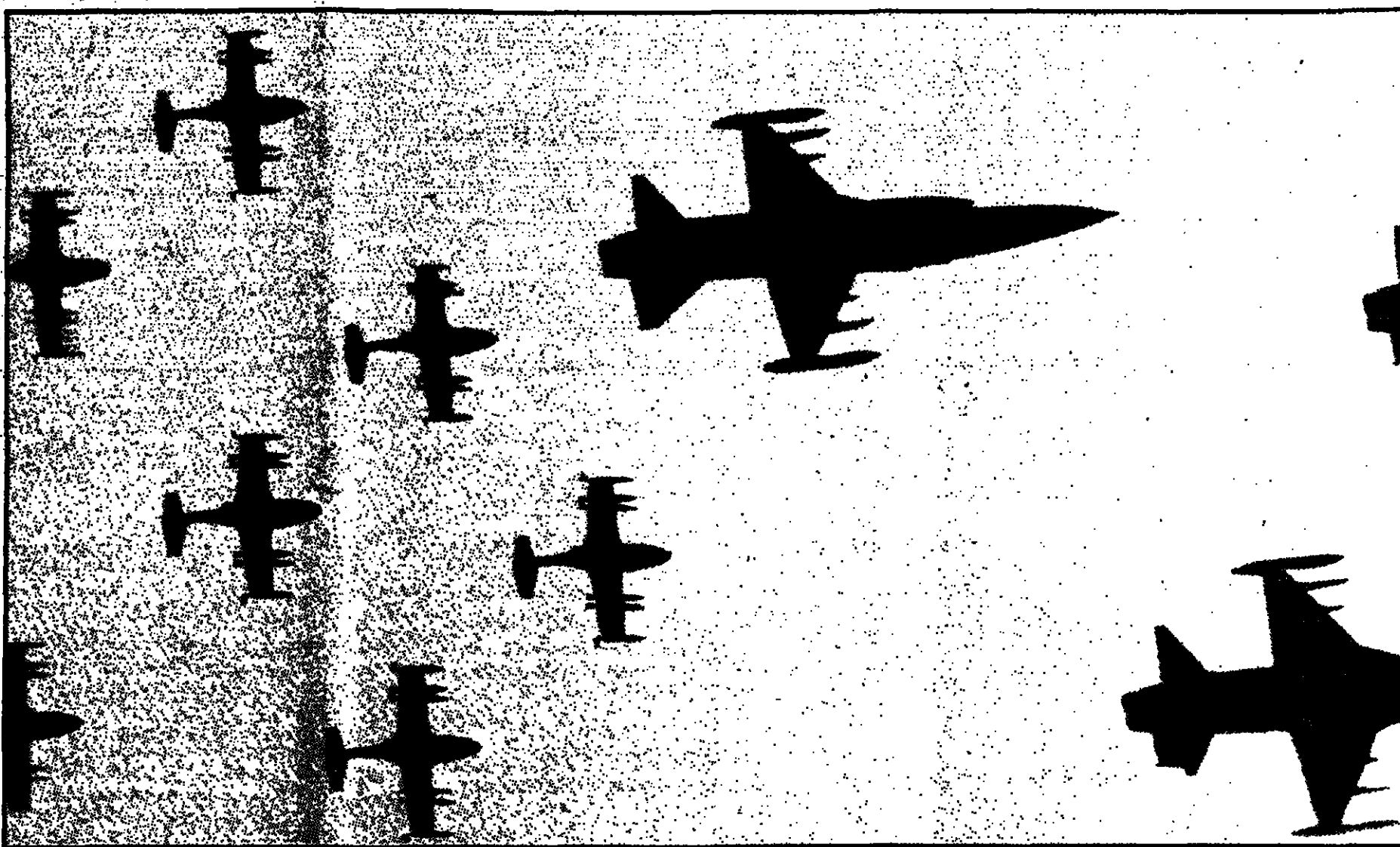
Choices offered

In 1974 (the first year for which separate records have been kept even though the picture-framing service goes back at least several decades), two part-time carpenters were kept busy sawing and hammering their way through 7,500 White House frames at a cost of \$92,000, GSA reports.

The shop offers, for example, a choice of matting and colors and a variety of frame styles. It uses only the more expensive nonglare glass. When individuals leave the service of the president, the accumulated pictures, as personal mementos, usually go with them.

Framing services available to members of Congress use standard black frames, regular glass, and no matting. "We reuse the frames," says C. M. Bates, superintendent of the House office buildings. "When a congressman leaves, he... returns the frames."

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American-supplied fighter-bombers roaring over the skies of South Vietnam

AP photo

South Viet air losses heavy, not replaced

By Daniel Spetherland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Salon
The South Vietnamese Air Force has suffered heavy losses in the two years since the Vietnam peace agreement was signed, and the losses are not being replaced, according to Vietnamese military officers.

Because of American assistance, South Vietnam has one of the largest air forces in the world.

But the combat losses, the diversion of American aid funds to items con-

sidered more essential than airplanes, and other problems such as a lack of spare parts for many helicopters have reduced the Air Force's effectiveness.

Aircraft losses?

The Saigon government has not been announcing total losses of aircraft, apparently for fear of the effects it would have on armed forces morale. But well-informed military sources say that communist gunners have shot down nearly 300 aircraft of all kinds in the past two years.

The losses were markedly greater

in 1974 than they were in 1973, apparently reflecting an increase in the fighting and in Saigon's bombing activities last year. The extension and improvement of the communists' anti-aircraft system in South Vietnam also have undoubtedly contributed to the higher losses.

President Ford has announced that he will ask the U.S. Congress soon for a supplemental \$300 million military aid appropriation for South Vietnam. But informed sources in Saigon say that even if all of the requested amount is granted by Congress, it will go only into the purchase of "high

priority" items such as ammunition and fuel. There will be nothing left, they say, for the replacement of aircraft.

Fighter planes cut

The United States had planned to provide South Vietnam with 128 of the F-5E fighter planes at a cost of about \$200 million. According to military sources, only about 25 of these have been turned over to the South Vietnamese. Plans to deliver more of the fighters have apparently been dropped.

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Canada A-sales—how risky?

By Don Sellar
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa
Canada appears determined to continue selling its nuclear technology around the world in the face of mounting concern about the spread of nuclear weaponry.

But the government, led by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, insists that in future it will impose the most stringent safeguards anywhere on its nuclear exports to prevent their misuse.

Last year, Canada suspended nuclear aid to India following that country's detonation of a nuclear device which apparently had been constructed with plutonium manufactured in a Canadian-built reactor.

And now, Canada has unveiled a revised nuclear export policy under which it will seek binding assurances from customers that they will not use the equipment for manufacturing explosives.

Energy Minister Donald Macdonald readily concedes that it is difficult to ensure that bilateral agreements between Canada and its nuclear customers will restrict the growth of the world's nuclear club.

Canada's potential customers include such politically unstable nations as Argentina and South Korea, countries which badly need electrical power at a time of sky-high oil prices.

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CIA studies contradicted White House, ex-aide says

By Brad Knickerbocker
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
Before the CIA began compiling its controversial information on 10,000 Americans to determine possible links to subversive groups abroad, two "voluminous studies" by the CIA itself showed "no evidence to suggest such links," this newspaper has learned.

According to the former CIA official who oversaw CIA studies — which took place abroad between 1968 and 1970 — the Nixon White House nonetheless "wanted the CIA or the FBI to produce evidence [to] take the air out of the dissidents' balloon — and it just wasn't there."

The official was an aide to former CIA director Richard Helms at the

time. His information tends to support Mr. Helms's recent testimony in Washington that CIA domestic operations in the early 1970s were ordered by the White House.

Johnson action recalled

The official said the first study began after President Lyndon B. Johnson requested that the CIA set up within its counterintelligence office a unit to look into possible foreign connections with American dissenters.

Following President Nixon's election in late 1968, and the appointment of Henry A. Kissinger as national security adviser, the CIA was directed to double-check the findings of its first investigation. The agency did so.

Those studies — made before the recently alleged "massive domestic spying" — showed clearly that evidence to support links between U.S. anti-war dissidents and communist groups abroad, as suspected by the White House, just did not exist, the official says.

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Pressures build for greater airline safety

Pilots refuse to fly hazardous cargo; House report accuses FAA of 'sluggishness'

By Lucia Mount
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Urgent new steps are being taken here to try to make it safer to fly in the United States.

They reflect concern about the 1974 commercial aircraft fatality record (476) — the worst since 1960.

The steps include:

• The Air Line Pilots Association (ALPA) has given notice that as of Feb. 1 its 32,000 members will no longer fly passenger planes carrying most kinds of hazardous materials — such as explosives, poisons, and flammable substances.

The hope is that such cargo will never be loaded in the first place. If it is, it is to be diverted to a nonpassenger flight.

Initiative criticized

"We're getting a lot of criticism for taking the initiative on this but we're trying to come to grips with the problem before something serious happens involving a lot of unsuspecting passengers," explains an ALPA spokesman.

• The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB), the agency that investigates air accidents and recommends safety changes accordingly to the FAA, continues to press hard for a wide range of reforms. The board's hearings into the TWA hillside crash near Dulles International

Airport at Washington Dec. 1 begins Jan. 27.

• A recent 245-page House subcommittee report accuses the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) of a "sluggishness" sometimes approaching "indifference" on public safety issues and of being far too willing to let the industry regulate itself.

Progress, after tragedy

Safety experts agree there has been significant progress, particularly in recent weeks and months. However, many deplore the fact that improve-

ments tend only to come after the same problem has been spotlighted time and again, often with tragic consequences.

FAA administrator Alexander Butterfield's announcement last month that ground proximity warning systems would be required on all air carriers by Dec. 1, 1976, nine months ahead of the original timetable, has been widely heralded. However, many of those applauding the move are distressed that mandatory installation of this five-pound computer device, which warns "whoop whoop,"

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What those Capitol Hill reforms mean

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The lasting meaning of the Capitol Hill "revolution" appears to be:

• New urgency. The changes sweeping Capitol Hill, fueled by a largest-in-a-generation crop of 91 restless House freshmen, have infused the often-sleepy congressional corridors with an almost tangible air of tension.

"There's a whole new feeling up here," says one staff aide who does not entirely approve of the change, "a feeling of a rush to act."

When the new Congress does act, its action is likely to bear a more moderate or liberal political stamp. Almost to a man (or woman), the new congressmen and new chairmen are less conservative than those they replace.

"If the new chairmen are of a different philosophy," Speaker Carl Albert says, "it will have some effect on the production of the committee."

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'Freedom from self' therapy for addicts

East Coast programs hailed as models for treatment of drug abuse and alcoholism

By George Moneyham
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Public concern over drug abuse and alcoholism in the United States is generating a number of constructive new approaches.

Two privately run East Coast programs — one aimed at prevention, the other at treatment — are attracting considerable professional interest around the country. Some see them as potential models for nationwide programs.

Recent government statistics indicate that narcotics addiction again is on the upswing. There are as many as 850,000 young drug addicts and some 600,000 young alcoholics in the U.S., according to some estimates. With some 9 million alcoholics nationwide (one out of every 14 drinkers) these two major addictions have now been coupled as joint targets here.

White Deer Run, situated on 175 acres of sprawling farmland in central Pennsylvania, is one of two rehabilitation centers in the U.S. that try to help alcoholics and drug addicts together.

Tree-studded center

"Freedom from self" quietly proclaims a small sign at the entrance of the tree-studded center, an indication of director Richard Flanagan's view that self-awareness and a poor self-image usually are at the heart of an addict's problems.

Breakthrough for Families, a pilot program in Morris County, N.J., aims at strengthening family ties and providing constructive alternatives to drugs and alcohol.

Originally an anti-drug center for teenagers, Breakthrough brings four or five families to spend a day or weekend reexamining values, exploring attitudes, and working together on family projects, such as planning a vacation.

After initial trial runs in northern New Jersey, the family get-togethers have been hailed as successes by most participants, including some from Connecticut, Indiana, and Illinois; programs in Pennsylvania and Ohio are scheduled to begin early this year.

No resort

Director Flanagan says that at White Deer Run, which has facilities for 80 "patients," about 40 percent of

those admitted do not make it through, but of those who do, 80 percent of the alcoholics have stayed sober, and 75 percent of the drug addicts have remained free of drugs. Ten percent for drug addicts and 80 percent for alcoholics is the national average for rehabilitation.

Both programs attempt to delve beneath surface addiction to underlying causes, such as marital or employment problems, that drive both young and old to seek relief from a bottle or a pill.

"Separating the addiction from the problem is the important thing in our program," says Mr. Flanagan. "This is no resort. You come here to find out about your addiction. Our whole emphasis is on recovery and taking a look at yourself."

60-day blackout

White Deer Run's program for alcoholics lasts 60 days, during which residents join in self-probing discussions. Total abstinence from drugs and alcohol is strictly enforced; there are no games, radios, or passes. For seven days the alcoholic receives no mail, no phone calls, no visitors, and is given chores to fill his free time. For the drug addict the "blackout" from the outside lasts the entire 60 days.

"Treatment without follow-up is a waste of money," says Mr. Flanagan, adding that "graduates" of White Deer Run are put in touch with one of seven Narcotics Anonymous groups in central Pennsylvania, or an Alcoholics Anonymous chapter.

"We try to get a sponsor for them in their home town. They need support and reassurance; alcoholics, in particular, are very dependent."

Strict approach

A "grad pad," or cottage, where graduates can return for a weekend is kept available on the grounds. Those who favor methadone treatment for drug addicts are sometimes critical of Mr. Flanagan's strict, drug-free approach, but he argues, "With methadone, you still have an addicted person."

Scientists tackle UFOs, ask better data

By Curtis J. Skomer
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, Calif.

What can be done to better check out the growing number of UFO (unidentified flying object) reports across the U.S. and the world?

Scientists here attending meetings of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA) were told by UFO specialists that more corroborated data on sightings is needed, as well as analysis of reported landing site soils and surroundings, and papers published in scientific journals on the subject by respected observers.

J.P. Kuetner, representing the World Meteorological Organization, insists that UFOs are a "legitimate

scientific problem" — worthy of a national and international governmental attention. But Mr. Kuetner admits that many scientists and others remain skeptical over the validity of UFO reports.

Invasion doubted

Progress in pinpointing UFO sites and sounds were reported to a packed house of AIAA delegates here. There seemed to be general agreement to discount "little green men" and "invading creatures" stories as fiction.

"We're still trying to define the phenomena," explains Stanford University astrophysicist Peter A. Sturrock. "If anybody tells you they know what a UFO is, don't believe them," Dr. Sturrock counsels.

According to a Gallup poll, more than 5 million Americans say they have seen a UFO or some type of "flying saucer." However, Robert D. Saunders, a University of Chicago scientist, says that only a small fraction actually report such sightings.

(A show-of-hands vote among delegates here indicated that only 30 of more than 400 had had a "firsthand" UFO experience. And only four said they had reported this occurrence to military or civil authorities.

'Landing traces'

Ted R. Phillips, who conducts research on reported UFO landing sites for the newly formed Center for UFO Studies in Evanston, Ill., says he has data on 77 cases from 37 countries. Mr. Phillips adds that "landing

trace" reports have increased from about 12 a year in the 1950s to more than 50 annually now.

He profiles UFO sightings, sightings, and sites, as follows:

Most reports termed by the center as likely reliable involve more than one witness. The majority of UFOs are spotted in late evening — after 9 p.m. Vehicles are usually described as circular — generally of metallic surface. Some have landing gears which would leave imprints. Areas where craft have supposedly landed are often said to be burned, depressed, or dehydrated afterward.

Few "reliable" UFO reports include accounts of spacecraft occupants.

Craft are generally described as ascending vertically — and making humming or whistling sounds.

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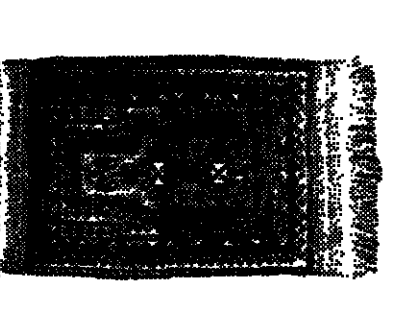
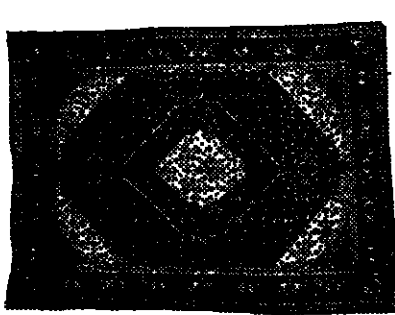
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ORIENTALS from ANATOLIA (TURKEY)

Size	Color	Name	Sale Price
3.5x11.5	blue	Kara	\$1,450
3x13.3	blue	Ushak	\$75
3.8x15.9	red	Ant Konya	1,500
4.4x12.3	red	Kara-Kazak	1,500
4.5x8	tan	Daglar	775
4x7.3	gold	Melen prayer	700
4x5.9	red	Dornashti	800
3.5x4.7	cream	Daglar prayer	750
6x7.7	red	Charakite	1,250
4.5x4.4	rust	Kara Kopsk	1,250
5.7x7	brown	Kurd	700
6.2x7.10	red	Bergano	1,250
6x13.4	red	Kilan	750
12.8x12.10	red	Ushak	2,500

ORIENTALS from PERSIA (IRAN)

Size	Color	Name	Sale Price
2.5x21.8	ivory	Kazvin	\$1,200
3.5x20.2	red	Dargazino	1,175
2x3	red	Hamadan	48
3.1x5.5	red	Joahagan	800
3.5x5.3	ivory	Sarouk Saraband	500
3.5x5.3	red	Kazvin	800
6x8	blue	Quashgai	1,100
4.1x8.9	red	Shiraz	1,150
6.3x10	blue	Birjan	1,900
7x10	yellow	Sarouk Saraband	1,200
7x10.10	blue	Tabriz	1,850
8.8x11.6	blue	Isfahan	2,200
8.7x11.9	green	Kirman	1,950
10.8x18.2	red, blue	Hertz	2,975

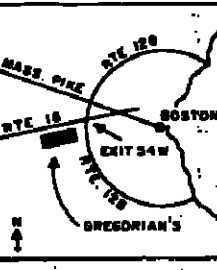
ORIENTALS from CENTRAL ASIA (TURKICOMAN and BELOUCH)

Size	Color	Name	Sale Price
2x3	red	Algan	\$ 75
3.6x5.8	red	Dowlatabad	300
3.1x7.7	blue	Belouch	600
3.6x10	mahogany	Torghon	700
3.9x6.2	red	Alkha	600
4.6x2	gold	Dowlatabad	800
6.8x10.6	rust	Dell	1,400
6.6x9	gold	Dowlatabad	950
6.4x8.10	undyed wool	Dowlatabad	800
7.9x10	red	Dowlatabad	1,175
7.9x10.3	brown	Ant. Suleyman	2,000
8.8x11	red	Alkha	1,600
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12.8x17.4	red	Farukh	3,500

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Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Reuss replaces Patman

Washington

Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D) of Wisconsin upset incumbent Wright Patman to win the chairmanship of the



Rep. Henry S. Reuss

House Banking Committee Wednesday by a 152-117 vote, as freshmen Democratic congressmen gave their support to the ousting of several senior committee chairmen.

Mr. Reuss had led in the first round of voting in the Democratic caucus, getting 130 votes to 90 for Patman with a third candidate, Robert G. Stephens Jr. (D) of Georgia receiving 58 votes. Caucus rules require a majority of the votes cast for election.

Income tax cut boosted by Simon

Washington

Treasury Secretary William E. Simon hinted strongly Wednesday that the Ford administration would agree to permanent reductions in individual income taxes even if Congress rejects proposals for sharply higher energy taxes.

In testimony prepared for the House Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Simon said that the tax cut can stand by itself.

"The proposed changes in the structure of the individual income tax stand on their own merits and were not designed primarily to offset increased energy costs," Mr. Simon said.

Weicker, Mansfield back gas rationing

Washington

Sen. Lowell P. Weicker (R) of Conn. said Wednesday he and Democratic leader Mike Mansfield will introduce legislation Thursday requiring President Ford to establish a

nationwide gasoline rationing program within 60 days.

Mr. Weicker said Mr. Ford's statements at his Tuesday news conference — in which the President criticized rationing proposals and said he would veto mandatory rationing legislation — "only exacerbates the situation."

"I feel we need mandatory gasoline rationing now, not stand-by authority," Mr. Weicker said.

Senator Mansfield told a reporter "I don't think the votes are here in the Congress at the present time to pass a rationing program, but I think that the feeling for rationing is growing."

Pair win adoption right denied because of age

San Francisco

The California Court of Appeals ruled Tuesday that a 71-year-old man and his 55-year-old wife may adopt a child, saying an adoption cannot be denied solely on the basis of age.

The appellate court said the San Francisco Superior Court and the state Department of Health erred in denying the adoption only on the basis of the potential parents' age, disregarding other factors and the "overriding best interest of the child."

It was the first time the question of the parents' age and adoption had been considered by a California court, the appeals court said. The court ruled against the health department and in favor of Ralph and Alice B. of San

Francisco, who now may adopt 2-year-old Michelle Lee T. The couple and child were identified only by first names and initials in court documents, to protect their privacy.

River-pollution expert wins \$150,000 prize

Philadelphia

Dr. Ruth Patrick, a river-pollution expert, has been named the winner of the \$150,000 John and Alice Tyler Ecology Award.

Dr. Patrick, a native of Topeka, Kan., is chairman of the board of the Academy of Natural Sciences here. She will receive the award in ceremonies in Los Angeles Feb. 6.

She is credited with discovering the first comprehensive method of measuring the ecological health of streams by studying all major groups of organic life in them.

White House ridicules gasoline rationing talk

Washington

The White House, unveiling new statistics to support President Ford's opposition to gasoline rationing, says the chief executive would "veto any mandatory rationing program," writes Harry Ellis, Monitor correspondent.

To save one million barrels of oil daily, said press secretary Ron Nessen, gasoline usage would have to be limited to 170 million gallons a day — or 8 to 9 gallons weekly for each of the 125 million licensed drivers in the U.S.

Two-tier gasoline rationing?

London

The British are thinking over a qualified type of gasoline rationing that may appeal to President Ford who finds Democrats pushing rationing, which he does not want.

The government is considering a two-tier, gasoline-rationing plan to cut Britain's oil import bill, the Department of Energy said.

Under the plan, Britain's 17 million motorists would be able to buy about 10 gallons of gasoline a month at one rate, with further unlimited supplies costing about twice as much. Britain uses the imperial gallon which is about one-fifth larger than the U.S. gallon. There would be exemptions for essential users. Worst hit would be the private car owner.

Government spokesmen said no firm decision had been made but an official statement is likely soon.

British newspapers speculated that the basic price per gallon would be between \$1.15 and the current price at the pumps of \$1.70. They estimated the higher price in the two-tier system at \$2.76, which would make it the most expensive gasoline in the world.

The price of gasoline in Britain has more than doubled since the 1973 Arab-Israeli war sparked the oil crisis.

Business driving would be cut 10 percent, according to figures prepared for the White House by the Federal Energy Administration (FEA). A barrel of oil contains 42 gallons.

To be effective, says the FEA, a gasoline rationing program would need to last 5 to 10 years, would take 4 to 6 months to put into effect, would require the hiring of 15,000 to 20,000 "fulltime" people, and would cost the federal government \$2 billion yearly to run. In addition, 3,000 state and local boards would have to be created to review exceptions.

Patricia Hearst 'welcome to return'

New York

Patricia Hearst "can come back and be Jane Fonda if she likes," says her mother.

A former schoolmate of the kidnapped heiress-turned-revolutionary



Patricia Hearst

writes in the February issue of McCall's magazine that Mrs. Hearst is ready to accept her daughter's beliefs if she surrenders.

"Where does she go from here?" Mrs. Hearst is quoted as asking in a story written by Leslie Redlich. "There is no more Symbionese Liberation Army. She can't carry on a revolution alone."

"There's nothing more useless than running and hiding. The first thing a fugitive says when he is caught or gives up is, 'I'm glad it's over.'"

Bonn agents arrest top East German spy

Bonn

East bloc spies are being turned up at almost regular intervals in West Germany. Wednesday the federal prosecutor's office in Karlsruhe

announced that an East German spy had been arrested in Jan. 21 in Bonn. Only a few details were given — that the man operated alone rather than as head of a group, that he is a top man with the East German Ministry of State Security, that he is charged with spying on military installations since 1971, writes David Mutch, Monitor correspondent.

Last week it was announced that federal authorities in West Germany are holding nine people suspected of industrial espionage for an Eastern power in the computer field. It is a large, complicated investigation still under way and only a few details have been released.

U. S. high court backs due process for pupils

Washington

Elementary and secondary-school students facing disciplinary suspension for periods of up to 10 days must be notified of their alleged misconduct and provided with a timely opportunity to tell their side of the story, the Supreme Court held Wednesday.

The 5-to-4 ruling applying constitutional due process standards to school suspensions is expected to have far-reaching consequences. Surveys have indicated that at least 10 percent of the nation's junior and senior high-school students have faced one or more suspension periods in recent school years, writes C. Robert Zelinko, Monitor court correspondent.

The court majority — headed by Associate Justice Byron R. White — stopped short of requiring that students facing suspensions must be afforded the opportunity to secure counsel to confront and cross-examine witnesses and to call witnesses of their own. But the court indicated that more formalized procedures could be required in expulsion cases.

The case — Goss v. Lopez — was initially brought by nine Columbus, Ohio, students suspended during the 1970-71 school year. The incidents ranged from anti-war demonstrations to a lunchroom brawl. In at least two of the cases, the suspended students claimed to have been innocent victims of mass disciplinary procedures.

Four dissenters, headed by Associate Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr., argued that school suspensions are not important enough to warrant the application of constitutional safeguards.

MINI-BRIEFS

Highway toll declines

Lower speed limits and less highway traffic combined to help push the nation's highway death toll last year to the lowest level since 1963, the Transportation Department said in Washington.

Sugar earnings soar

The sharp climb in sugar prices this past year yielded record earnings at Great Western United Corporation for the second quarter and six-month periods ended Nov. 30. The company, whose strongest subsidiary by far is Great Western United Sugar Company, said net income totaled \$24.9 million, or \$11.82 a share in the quarter, compared with \$1.05 million, or 50 cents a share the same period a year ago.

A gun for Rabin

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who led Israeli forces in the 1967 Mideast war, has been given permission by the Interior Ministry to carry a souvenir revolver. The application for a gun was taken to the ministry in Jerusalem by a veteran Army sergeant, who said he could personally vouch for Mr. Rabin's employment as Prime Minister.

Dean signs contract

Former White House counsel John W. Dean III has signed a \$300,000 contract to write a book for Simon & Schuster, publishers, about his experiences in the Watergate affair. Mr. Dean, a key witness at the Senate Watergate hearings and a prosecution witness at the recently concluded cover-up trial, was released from the federal prison at Fort Holabird, Md., two weeks ago.

Picasso museum to open

A museum containing more than 300 works by Pablo Picasso will open in Paris at the end of next year, Secretary of State for Culture Michel Guy said.

French airport security

New security measures for French airports were announced in Paris in the wake of two Arab guerrilla attacks at Orly Airport within a week.

*Saigon air losses heavy, not replaced

Continued from Page 1

The F-5E was the focus of considerable controversy in the first year after the Vietnam cease-fire was supposed to go into effect. The new plane was to be used to replace the F-4A, which the South Vietnamese had had for some time prior to the peace agreement. Critics pointed out that the supersonic F-5E was faster and better equipped than the F-4A, and argued that this was hardly the one-for-one replacement called for by the peace agreement.

U.S. officials argued that the two planes had the same "configuration" and were therefore interchangeable. Now it appears that the controversy will be laid to rest by budgetary limitations.

Vietnamese Air Force officers reported late last year that they had reduced their fighter-bomber mis-

sions by about one-third as a result of congressional cuts in American aid to South Vietnam. The Air Force also permanently grounded about 70 of its A-1 Skyraider fighter-bombers. Helicopter missions were sharply reduced.

But the overall reductions in air activity have not prevented the Air Force from striking recently in areas which not too long ago seemed to be virtually off limits to air attacks. South Vietnamese pilots last week reported knocking out half of a North Vietnamese convoy of 150 trucks and armored vehicles in the central highlands on a supply route leading out of Laos. Three such raids took place in a single week.

The raids followed an upsurge of communist attacks and fall of the provincial capital of Phuoc Long to the communists early this month.

In Laos, the communist-led Pathet Lao have accused the South Vietnamese of carrying the recent bombing raids into Laotian territory. In South Vietnam, the communists have accused the United States of using its own reconnaissance planes to "guide" South Vietnamese aircraft during the fighting in and around the provincial capital of Phuoc Long.

Whatever the truth of the latter accusation, the South Vietnamese bombing over Phuoc Long did not appear to be very effective. Because of heavy North Vietnamese anti-aircraft fire, the South Vietnamese planes were reported to have bombed at altitudes about 10,000 feet. One warplane accidentally dropped its bombs off target, killing more than 40 civilians and government soldiers, according to refugees who escaped from the fighting.

*What those Capitol Hill reforms mean

Continued from Page 1

• New blood. The post-Watergate U.S. Congress will have more new committee and subcommittee chairmen, and more junior lawmakers (including freshmen) in positions of responsibility than any other Congress in recent times.

• New accountability. The leadership "purges" and near-purges are expected to compel surviving chairmen to be more attuned to the attitudes of their colleagues — and, hence, the country.

"The fact that chairmen are changed will make [them] more responsive to what they feel is the mood of the House," Speaker Carl Albert predicted to a group of reporters at breakfast Wednesday.

Air of tension

The most underrated accountability reform may be the Speaker's new control over the crucial Rules Committee, which directs the flow of legislation to the House floor. Mr. Albert picks its members and he rates this "the biggest change."

But the upheaval on Capitol Hill could work to President Ford's advantage. The new openness and broader sharing of power — an advantage in the starry eyes of Democratic reformers — could prove a disadvantage in mustering a cohesive challenge to the traditional presidential leadership.

As Speaker Albert concedes: "We've been at it a month and a half [since the first party caucus in early December], and we're not even organized yet."

What has intervened inspires a variety of interpretations. One 25-

year House veteran, President Ford, sees it as the emergence of "new forces." Another, Rep. Phil M. Landrum (D) of Georgia, calls it a "revolution."

3 chairmen toppled

But Mr. Albert, the deferential 5ft. 5in. Oklahoman riding herd on the frisky House, is more restrained. "There has been a change in some areas," he says, "but it's not as deep as some of the media make out."

So far the forces of change have cut deeply enough to topple three powerful House committee chairmen (W. R. Poage of Agriculture, F. Edward Hebert of Armed Services, and Wright Patman of Banking); endan-

ger another (Wayne L. Hays of House Administration who survived a strong challenge), as well as four chairmen of appropriations subcommittees controlling congressional purse strings.

Meanwhile, the revolution spread to other parts of the Capitol. Senate Democrats and Republicans both endorsed "government in the sunshine" reforms to make all legislative and Senate-House conference committee meetings open to public and press. The Democratic majority voted extra committee staff to junior members.

Three top-rank House committees (Ways and Means, Appropriations, and Commerce) in organizational sessions upgraded the role of liberals and junior members and democratized their rules.

Boom times—in truffles

By the Associated Press

Italy's \$200-a-pound truffle business is thriving despite the world economic picture, and production is expected to reach 20 tons this year.

"As long as we have people with good taste, the truffle business will never tarnish despite the economic crisis," according to Mario Morra, known as the king of "tartufi," or truffles.

The aromatic subterranean delicacies are a fungus that grows on the roots of poplar, oak, and lime trees, particularly in the Alba region of Italy between Genoa and Turin.

But for the gourmet the world over, truffles are at the top rung of the culinary ladder, variously known as

"the diamond of the kitchen" or "king of the dinner table."

"This was one of our better years," Mr. Morra said. He has been combing the woods near Alba for more than four decades and is a son of one of the founders of the Italian truffle industry. He said most of this year's crop is already earmarked for export.

About 1,000 peasants are in the Italian truffle business. All are suspicious of each other, and all operate in secrecy, since truffles usually grow in the same trees and around the same time of the year, achieving maturity between October and the end of January.

Fathers pass their secret locations on to their sons.

*Conciliation in Mideast

Continued from Page 1

by then he could produce Israeli withdrawals on all three fronts (Egyptian, Syrian, and Jordanian) — now has its President being flexible on his three-month threat and renewing his faith in the U.S. Secretary of State.

Brezhnev's postponement

The more conciliatory sounds coming from all three quarters might have been different had Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev not postponed indefinitely his visit to Egypt planned for mid-January. This had been widely expected to stiffen Arab attitudes and might well have added to the reluctance of Dr. Kissinger to get involved in another round of Mideast shuttle diplomacy in the near future. But the Secretary of State now is expected to head to the region next month.

What we have seen so far may well be only the tip of the iceberg. What, for example, has King Faisal of Saudi Arabia been saying in Syria, Jordan, and Egypt on his recent visits to those countries? Was he urging continued cooperation and patience with Dr. Kissinger in part-return for U.S. willingness to sell him all those jet-fighter aircraft?

Allon's U.S. visit

And more intriguingly, what exactly went on behind the scenes during Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon's three-day visit to Washington last week?

On the eve of Mr. Allon's arrival in Washington, President Ford gave an interview to Time magazine. In it, Mr. Ford was asked about a U.S. guarantee to Israel. He replied that he would not rule it out "under some circumstances, but there has to be some real progress there before that." (Presumably the President meant progress toward a Middle East settlement.)

Shortly after Foreign Minister Allon left Washington, it became known that Israel was asking the U.S. for \$2.2 billion in military and other aid this year. This is triple the current rate of aid, although an emergency allocation of U.S. aid worth \$2.2 billion was made during the October war of 1973.

Presumably both U.S. and Israeli government spokesmen would be too diplomatic bluntly to refer to the implications of this. But both must recognize them — not least the Israelis. They know their dependence on the U.S.; and they understand that if they want to get what they need from the U.S., they have little choice but to go along with Secretary of State Kissinger in the search for Mideast peace.

*Ex-CIA aide tells of checks

Continued from Page 1

But despite the findings, "bureaucratic and political pressure by the White House" built to the point where information on Americans was collected and sifted in a further attempt to discredit the dissidents, he says.

According to the Monitor's source, the first CIA studies involved about a dozen other countries where student movements similar to those in the United States were active. These included Germany, France, Japan, Scandinavian countries, and certain communist countries.

It was established "that dissident movements were domestically spawned," the source said. He was "astounded by the lack of international contact."

Raw data examined

In addition to the overseas investigation, the CIA examined "raw information and intelligence reports" from its agents and contacts in the Middle East, Cuba, and other communist countries to determine whether there were links to Americans.

"I don't think there's any evidence to suggest there were such links of dissidents to foreign powers," the former CIA official told the Monitor. He attributes the subsequent domestic intelligence activity to a "general hysteria [and] level of paranoia in government — especially in the White House — which perverted agencies" like the CIA, and ultimately proved to be "stupid and self-defeating."

Involvement traced

Another reason for the CIA's involvement in what now is viewed as questionable activities, he said, is that "relations with the FBI had crumbled." In earlier days, he said, intelligence gathering on Americans would have been turned over to the FBI.

He also disagrees with former Director Helms's characterization of recent press revelations as "irresponsible attacks" which could "seriously damage the United States."

To the contrary, "it will be good to clear the air" regarding charges made against his former employer, he said, especially if investigations lead to the creation of oversight systems in both the executive and legislative branches of government "which conform to the 1970s and not the 1960s, as now exists."

How well a Senate select committee of the type which investigated Watergate performs, he added, depends more on staff selection than on committee members.

*Canada A-sales —how risky?

Continued from Page 1

Apparently, Canada has decided to continue a high-powered sales campaign abroad for its successful CANDU nuclear power station, in spite of fears that the equipment will be misused.

Worth the risks?

The goal of supplying lower-cost energy sources to nations which badly need it is an honorable one, the government believes, and well worth the risks which continued exports entail.

"Not only will these binding safeguards apply to all future sales," Mr. Macdonald says, "but the government has decided to negotiate additional safeguards in respect to uranium supply contracts already approved."

Since the revised export policy was announced, Prime Minister Trudeau has dispatched an emissary to India, in an attempt to wring some promises from Indira Gandhi's government that would allow a resumption of nuclear relations. But there is a feeling that such talks will be fruitless.

Critics in Parliament

The new Canadian policy has drawn sharp criticism from the government's parliamentary opponents, all of whom see it as ineffective and a potential catalyst for nuclear disaster.

The CANDU reactor system, which utilized heavy water as a coolant in the generation of power, is in direct competition with the United States-developed, enriched uranium reactor. The Canadian taxpayer already has invested heavily in the CANDU project, and his government is trying to recoup that investment as quickly as possible.

This competitive situation means, of course, that if Canada does not sell its nuclear power stations to various countries, perhaps the U.S. will.

Competition perils

This hard-sell atmosphere is not conducive to the creation of effective international policing systems, particularly when some of Canada's customers refuse to sign the United Nations nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

Critics of the new policy are quick to note that even an ironclad agreement from one of the world's many countries ruled by a military dictatorship might not be binding on its successors — a dangerous prospect considering the fact a nuclear power station has a life-expectancy of 25 years.

ملکاتہ انصاف

HOW TO DEVELOP A SECOND INCOME

MOONLIGHTING THE PITFALLS AND THE REWARDS

Thousands of ads appear in the papers each day listing products and services offered by people wanting to supplement regular incomes by doing some kind of work in their spare time. Some moonlighters add thousands of dollars to their incomes each year. Others end up with little to show for their efforts. This article, second of four parts on how to develop a second income, examines second jobs and what it takes to make a go of them.

By Ron Scherer
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Like millions of other full-time workers, Ronald Dobson of Baldwin, N.Y., needed extra cash. The money would help him finish the basement, pay for the car, and meet expenses for his family of six.

So, Mr. Dobson, a full-time guidance counselor and Latin teacher in the Westbury, Long Island public school system, learned how to teach driver training. The courses he took were offered at night by Columbia University in New York.

Once prepared, he began teaching a six-week summer course in conjunction with Westbury high school. He also taught an adult evening program and a twice-a-day Saturday session.

This extra work has provided the guidance counselor the extra income he desired. It also has meant no summer vacation — "I'm lucky if I get 10 days' vacation a year," he laments. But, he adds, "I love the work; it's not boring, and it's paid for itself 10 times over."

Motivation required

What Ronald Dobson has discovered about earning a second income, and what Fred Bona (see below) has discovered is that being a full-time worker and earning a second income can go hand-in-hand.

Some part-time jobs require special skills. An individual may have to go to school as Mr. Dobson did, or he may be able to learn from someone else in the business how to perform the necessary skills (as Mr. Bona did in part).

Even if the job does not require a special skill, it requires a desire to perform it. Says one job counselor: "You have to have motivation — to convince people that you either have something to sell, something to service them, or some knowledge they can gain from."

Since so many second-income jobs require selling, experts counsel an examination of exactly what salesmanship is. To many individuals, salesmanship is synonymous with taking money from someone else. However, the salesman who attempts to run a business with that kind of concept will surely have some difficulty running his business.

Rather, according to John Stockwell and Herbert Holtje in their book, "100 Ways to Make Money in Your Spare Time, Starting With Less Than \$100" (Parker Press, 1972, \$7.95), a salesman should have the attitude: "To sell is to want something good for another person, and to go out of your way to make sure it happens."

Added Mr. Holtje in an interview, "Besides attitude, one of the most

important things is to have goals." Mr. Holtje stresses that the goals should be "realistic." In other words, he says, start from the marketing viewpoint: what need do you want to satisfy. Writes the author, "Write it down and then begin to investigate the various businesses that you can start to satisfy this need."

Guidelines listed

It's important not to get caught up in something that solely appeals to the individual, but has no marketing potential. Likewise, he advises:

- "Estimate the number of customers you will have for your business." The Small Business Administration (SBA) has a number of pamphlets, which can help in this goal. They are: Marketing Planning Guidelines (No. 194) and Marketing Research Procedures (No. 9). Both are free.

- "Try to estimate what profit you can make with your product, or service, based on the number of customers you have estimated." It can be very helpful to try to run the business on paper for a while to see if it can financially work.

- "Decide on how much time it will take to run the business." Will it take full time, such as on a vacation, to get it moving?

- How much money will it take? The SBA again has three pamphlets, Analyzing Your Cost of Marketing (No. 85), What Is the Best Selling

Price? (No. 193), and Is Your Cash Supply Adequate? (No. 174).

- Can the business be operated at home? Where do your competitors run their businesses?

Don't get discouraged

It's important once your idea is established, and your goals set, not to get discouraged by competition. In fact, most experts counsel checking with the competition to see how it does the job and how it can be improved.

Also, it's important that the individual be flexible. For example, if you started out by offering a fish-tank cleaning service, don't turn down opportunities to service bird cages. Perhaps, the business could be a pet-servicing business rather than just one type of pet.

Authors also suggest that individuals with truly "unique" ideas consider approaching local newspaper editors with the news angles or readership service part of the business. As any public-relations man will tell you, a good story in the local newspaper is worth many acres of advertising.

It also can be important to spread the word among your friends and neighbors, that, for example, you are available to give sample coffees to their pets. Once you get word-of-mouth publicity, business expands.

Finally, once success blooms, it's important not to lose sight of the original goals. If it was to fill a need,

continue to fill the community's need. The fact that a second income has been produced should not change the commitment made in the first place.

Second of four parts. On tomorrow's financial page: part-time work for homemakers.

Books and pamphlets

The Home Office Guide, by Leon Henry Jr., Arc Books, Inc., New York, \$1.45; 96 pgs.

How To Build a Second Income Fortune in Your Spare Time, by Tyler G. Hicks, Parker Press, New York, \$2.45 paperback; 256 pgs.

How to Make Big Money at Home in Your Spare Time, by Scott Witt, Parker Press, New York, \$7.95; 240 pgs.

100 Ways to Make Money in Your Spare Time, Starting With Less Than \$100, by John Stockwell and Herbert Holtje, Parker Press, New York, \$7.95; 256 pgs.

Successful Moonlighting Techniques That Can Make You Rich, by Forrest H. Frantz Sr., Parker Press, \$7.95; 224 pgs.

Everyone's Guide to Sparetime Income, by James Walsh, Greywood Publishing Limited, Don Mills, Canada, \$1.25; 171 pgs.

Starting and Managing Your Own Business, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402; \$1.05.

A MONEY-MAKING 'HOBBY'



By Ron Scherer

\$8,000 moonlighting

Making a second income is practically a hobby for Fred Bona.

The hobby is running a small sales company that markets thousands of advertising specialties, such as pens, snowglobes, mugs, and calendars. The important thing to Mr. Bona, though, is that the second job is more than just that.

For one thing, it involves the whole family: his wife, his children, and his in-laws.

Furthermore, it actually has resulted in his learning a few things for his full-time job in public relations at a large chemical company.

Most importantly, it has enabled Mr. Bona's family to take vacations in California, buy a swimming pool and do many other things they may not have been able to do otherwise. It has shown Mr. Bona that with some desire and ingenuity he was able to build up his business to the point where he now has three other individuals working part-time for him.

The need to make some extra money became apparent to Mr. Bona when he was going to school at night in suburban New Jersey. At that time he began selling specialty advertising for someone else. Once he was out of college and working full time, he realized he would prefer to work for someone else — himself.

Mr. Bona went to a public library, found out what associations and suppliers he needed to know, and then talked to some suppliers. "I was surprised to find out," Mr. Bona says, "that they would deal with me." He formed Lakeland Specialties, and ran it from his modest home in Pompton Lakes, N.J.

Mr. Bona soon discovered that "the more you beat the bushes, the more business you get." Generally he spends five hours a week on the business, with perhaps more time around Christmas — his best time of the year. His best business contacts to date have been volunteer firemen.

Partially because firemen and others love to give mementos, Mr. Bona has been able to make from \$3,000 to \$8,000 per year in his spare time. His only lament: "With all the forms — taxes, inventory and all — sometimes I think someone's out to keep the little guy from making a business go."

Ron Scherer

Melvin Maddocks

Memoirs of a literary tipster

The late Cyril Connolly once suggested in a footnote: "I should like to see the custom introduced of readers who are pleased with a book sending the author some small cash token: anything between half a crown and a hundred pounds. Authors would then receive what their publishers give them as a flat rate and their 'tips' from grateful readers in addition, in the same way that waiters receive a wage from their employers and also get what the customer leaves on the plate. Not more than a hundred pounds — that would be bad for my character — not less than half a crown — that would do no good to yours."

The passage is pure Connolly and can stand as a fair sample of what Connolly cultists — a small but devoted band — have now lost.

In the first place, how typical of the man to compress his "modest proposal" into a footnote! Connolly's was throwaway Irish insolence at its most charming. And what prose he could wrap it in! "Augustan English" was his name for the style — easy, graceful, with the cutting edge of a diamond. Not a few contemporaries judged him the best writer of English in his generation, next to his Oxford friend Evelyn Waugh.

Waugh, George Orwell, Graham Greene, Anthony Powell, Sir Kenneth Clark — everybody knows the names of Connolly's Eton-Oxford schoolmates. But who was Cyril Connolly? — whom Clark called "without doubt the most gifted undergraduate of his generation." It was a question Connolly regularly asked himself.

By the conventional standards of literary identity, which don't really tell the story, he was the author of one very funny, very sad English-Lost-Generation novel ("The Rock Pool"); and an indescribable little classic ("The Unquiet Grave") — half-meditation, half-autobiography — as full of aphorisms as a good Christmas pudding is full of plums. Then there is "The Enemies of Promise," a caustically brilliant handbook — as serious as it is witty — on the ways writers can be destroyed.

Drink, self-pity, bad marriages, too much journalism — alas, Connolly knew the routes all too well. Yet nothing could break up his lifelong infatuation with the printed word.

Not even book-reviewing. (Connolly did over 40 years of that, mostly for the Observer and the Times of London.)

Not even knowing writers personally. And Connolly knew everybody, from Andre Gide to Ernest Hemingway. As

editor for 10 years of Horizon, one of the best and certainly the most entertaining little magazine of the 1940s, Connolly played employer to T. S. Eliot, Jean-Paul Sartre, W. H. Auden, and Dylan Thomas, among others. (The editor's chair, of course, is the worst vantage point from which to view writers. Vain, erratic creatures who hand in their assignments late with food stains on the margin — invariably too short or too long. Then they expect not just your professional appreciation or even gratitude but love.)

Cantankerous, impatient with others and with himself, Connolly seldom failed in the end to give that love. What truths does the opening text finally hint about him? That he loved books, even as sensual objects — leather bindings, India paper, proper print. And that he loved authors, almost as a race apart. From Horace to Proust, how often the phrase "I love . . ." occurs in his final collection of short pieces "The Evening Colonnade" (Harcourt, \$15). The subject and verb even find the impossible Alexander Pope for an object.

The son of a shell-collector, Connolly was forever cataloguing writers — Mandarins, Dandies, and so on. He once made a list of 100 books that constituted the "modern movement."

It was as if, by checking out all the options, he might discover one for himself.

He never quite did, and nobody understood this better than Connolly the critic who told Connolly the author that the only book worth writing was a masterpiece. In this post-McLuhan Age, will not-writing-a-masterpiece ever make anybody so disappointed again? Standing in front of his bookcase — still looking at 70 like a snub-nosed schoolboy about to ask his teacher an impertinent question — Connolly seems to be posing for posterity as the Last of the Bookmen.

Edmund Wilson made us want to read the books he wrote about because it was our duty as civilized men. Connolly made us want to read the books he wrote about because it was a pleasure we dared not miss. He wrapped his tongue around the word "literature" the way he wrapped it around one of his beloved peaches from the south of France.

Leave a tip on his plate for the books he wrote and for the books he didn't write. Half a crown will not be enough.

A Monday and Thursday feature by the Monitor's columnist-at-large.

food

Rewards of teaching a child to cook

By Aileen Paul
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Kids and kitchens are an unbeatable combination, like ice cream and chocolate sauce, brownies and milk. Cooking is not only fun for children, but can result in appetizing and wholesome food. There's also a bonus for adults involved — cooking offers a no-bickering cooperative venture with youngsters.

Whether you're a single parent planning time with your offspring, one parent freeing the other from child care, or a loving relative who is at a loss for the right activity, cooking is an opportunity for constructive play.

An advantage

"But I'm not an experienced cook," you may say. That's an advantage because you will undoubtedly find it easier to be patient. When adults approach cooking with children in a spirit of sharing the experience, encouragement of their efforts and joy in results comes naturally.

The first step in cooking, of course,

\$2.49). Another is "Kids Cooking" by Aileen Paul (Doubleday, \$4.95).

Sources of recipes

Another source of easy recipes are children's magazines and, infrequently, other periodicals. This newspaper itself has carried recipes for children from time to time.

There are also simplified recipes occasionally on the packages of cooking chocolate, cocoa, or cereals as well as on the cans of condensed and evaporated milk. If you find one that you like, save the piece of paper on which it is printed — it may have disappeared from that package when you buy the product again.

You will want to consider recipes for which you already have most of the required utensils and equipment. For example, an easy-to-prepare cheese cake may be appealing, but if it means buying an expensive spring form pan that will be rarely used, better stay with baking brownies.

List ingredients

After you and the children have chosen the recipe, read it carefully again and make a list of ingredients and equipment. You may need to do some grocery shopping. A trip to the supermarket is not only an outing for the children but also provides an opportunity for you to stress consumer values.

Now that you have bought the groceries and lined up the equipment, it's time to decide on the most convenient place in the kitchen for a child to work. A stool may be needed to bring the young child to the correct height for the kitchen counter; I encourage the students in my cooking classes to stand at a worktable. Frequently the smaller ones use chairs as their own private work space.

Basic definitions

Perhaps a few words about basic

ingredients in recipes may be helpful to the children:

Flour is usually all-purpose pre-sifted flour. It may be referred to in that manner on the package, or it may be called "instantized," "quick mixing," or other similar terms.

Shortening is solid vegetable shortening, butter, or margarine. Occasionally liquid shortening is mentioned. Use the one specified.

Sugar is "every day" sugar, but is more properly referred to as "granulated." Brown sugar and confectioner's sugar are also used.

Syrup is identified as molasses, corn syrup, or maple blended.

Eggs are classified in four sizes: small, medium, large, and extra large. Medium is most commonly used.

Chocolate can be purchased unsweetened, semisweetened, and sweet. Use the one called for in the recipe.

Flavorings are frequently vanilla, lemon, and almond. If they can be exchanged, the recipe usually says so. Spices are most often ground cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves.

If there's a choice of nuts to be used, walnuts are easier for young children to chop.

Rules for young cooks

When we start to cook, I always remind the children that, while cooking is like a game, there are rules to be followed:

- Turn handles of pots and pans you are using so that neither you nor anyone else will knock them off the stove or counter.

- Use a dry pot holder when you place things in the oven or take them out. (A wet pot holder is no protection against heat.)

- Use a paring knife (that's the little one that sometimes has a saw-

toothed edge) for most of your cutting.

- Use a wooden chopping board for cutting. Most counter tops scratch easily.

- Use a wooden chopping board for hot pans.

- Adults can be useful to you in the kitchen so, depending upon your age, let your "assistant" do the following: Turn on the oven or the burners of the stove; stand by in case you need help when you are using the stove; pour hot water for you when needed.

- Use the electric mixer or blender only when an adult is by you.

When you are sitting at the table and sharing homemade vegetable soup, grilled-cheese sandwiches, or cookies, I'm sure you'll agree that cooking is a rewarding activity.

This is the first in a series of five stories for children learning to cook which will appear on the food pages on Thursdays.



is for you and the "head cook" to choose a recipe — one that is easy to prepare and appropriate from the standpoint of time and cost. And, obviously, you'll look for the kind where success is almost guaranteed.

You and your "head cook" will probably find that recipe by looking through juvenile cookbooks. There are numerous ones in the public libraries. One good one is "The Junior Cookbook" (Meredith Publications,

Jerusalem artichokes: a special, easily available treat

By Phyllis Hanes
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Cooks who are not familiar with Jerusalem artichokes are missing a

good thing. These sun chokes, as they are also called, are grown in most all parts of the United States and grow wild in about as many areas.

Once planted in your garden they will expand, multiply, and perhaps take over the area, but they are well worth the space.

Jerusalem artichokes are quite different from the familiar green artichoke. They are a root — and look much like the yellowish-white, gnarled ginger root used in cooking Chinese dishes.

They are good steamed, boiled, and served with butter, salt, and pepper. They are difficult to peel with a knife, so must be cooked first. Then the peel slips off easily.

Available in winter

If you have them in the garden, you will be able to harvest them in some of the winter months, as long as the ground is soft enough to be broken.

The Audubon Society, from its Ipswich River Wildlife Sanctuary, has put out a loose-leaf recipe book called

Eating Wild in which they suggest that you scrub the chokes well, boil in the skins until done, about 15 minutes, checking after 10 minutes to be sure they don't become too soft. Then serve them sliced in their skins with melted butter and salt.

Lucy Kimball, who worked on the cookbook, which includes recipes for wild foods, says that the combination of the nutty flavor of chokes and the peppery taste of watercress is a good one.

Firmness important

Supermarkets often carry artichokes packaged in a see-through plastic bag. They should be firm and unwrinkled, although they are very knobby-looking tubers.

Euell Gibbons, who believes in living "off the land," also advocates eating wild artichokes. He insists that artichokes wintered over in the ground are sweeter than they were the previous fall. Here is a recipe for artichoke relish.

Jerusalem Artichoke Relish

1 pound Jerusalem artichokes
Raw cabbage
1 medium onion
1 small sweet red pepper
4 cups water

1/2 cup salt
2/3 cup distilled white vinegar
1/2 cup corn syrup
1 teaspoon dry mustard
1/2 teaspoon turmeric
1/2 teaspoon celery seed
1/2 teaspoon black pepper

Scrub artichokes under cold running water with a stiff brush; trim if necessary. Put enough of the cored cabbage through the coarse blade of a food grinder to make 1 1/2 cups not packed down; turn into a nonmetal bowl.

Coarsely grind artichokes, onion, and pepper; add to cabbage with water and salt; cover tightly and refrigerate overnight. Drain and rinse in a colander.

In a three-quart saucepan combine vinegar, syrup, mustard, turmeric, celery seed, and black pepper; bring to a boil; add vegetables; return to boiling; boil gently for five minutes.

Leaving 1/4-inch space, ladle into clean, hot half-pint jars with two-piece metal caps. Seal following jar manufacturer's directions. Process in boiling water bath for 10 minutes.

Cool completely on wire rack or folded cloth. Label and store in cool dry place. Makes four to five one-half pints.

Economic trend affecting parties

By Phyllis Hanes
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

There are half a dozen books on entertaining this season and the trend, of course, is for economy rather than lavishness. Fifty Great Buffet Parties by Ruth Conrad Bateman (Doubleday, Inc., \$9.95) has plans and recipes for a clam brunch, fish fry, poolside picnic, curry buffet, Carameloni supper — both elegant and all-fresco parties.

Elsie Lee's Party Cookbook (Arbor House, \$7.95) is for either stringent or skie-the-limit budgets for seasoned chefs or so-so cooks. Especially good, her chapter on "The Big Dish" with simply made main dishes, guaranteeing success for any large group whether it's church, club, or PTA.

Alternate dishes

Lou Pappas believes you should have only one last-minute dish per meal when entertaining and her book, Party Menus (Harper & Row, \$8.95) includes ideas on how to alternate hot and cold foods, how to blend colors, flavors, and textures. It is an excellent aid to the busy hostess who needs party entertaining ideas that are different and practical.

If you like to serve, and are willing to try such dishes as Chinese Steamed Dumplings, Kreplach and Knishes, Stuffed Mushrooms and Eggplant, you'll enjoy The Roll 'em and Stuff 'em Cookbook by Carol Reuter and Susan Freehand (Sea Cliff Press, Ltd., \$7.95). From appetizers to desserts the book is complete with recipes for the many different kinds of roll-up and stuffed creations.

Merry White, has had plenty of experience cooking for large groups at informal college weekends and gatherings of friends and relatives. Her book, Cooking For Crowds (Basic Books Publishers, \$7.95), includes such recipes as Shrimp Quiche, Saltimbocca, Tibetan Dumplings and even New England Clam Chowder. Each recipe has an easy to read chart for ingredients that will serve 6, 12, 20, or 50 people and they all can be prepared in an average home kitchen with ordinary pots and pans.

Old-fashioned candy

You'll be planning old-fashioned evenings at home, with candy-making the main entertainment, if you have June Roth's Old-Fashioned Candy-making Book (Henry Regnery Company, \$7.95). Nostalgia buffs will enjoy the antique labels, line drawings and photographs, as well as recipes for pralines, taffy, caramels, patience, every kind of fudge imaginable, and even cracker-jacks and peppermint popcorn.

Cheeses end up in many a dish

By Diane Young
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

In Vermont we enjoy a variety of local cheeses — the consistently excellent cheddars from Cabot and Healdville, some with sage or caraway seeds, others with bacon bits smoked, and plain, although one tangy bite tells you that's a moneer.

Through the food coop, we get fresh mozzarella and realistically priced imported Swiss. We get homemade ricotta over in Richmond. Cheeses we have and cheeses we enjoy and they end up in many a dish.

The other evening we all came in from cross-country skiing too exhausted to labor over a complicated dinner, but hungry enough to devour whatever came into sight first. While the kids worked on a salad, I cooked the cheese dish.

Welsh Rabbit (Rarebit, if you prefer)

3 tablespoons butter or oil
1/2 cup flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon dry mustard
Dash freshly ground pepper
3/4 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
3 cups milk
2 cups grated cheddar cheese (about 1/2 lb.)
Toast

Melt the butter over low heat, stir in the flour, salt, mustard, pepper, Worcestershire, and the milk. Stir constantly as it cooks until it's thick and smooth. Add the cheese and continue stirring until it's completely melted. Serve over toast or Vermont Cross crackers. Serves about six.

An Italian friend, whose family runs a popular restaurant, has given me several delightful recipes. Although this one calls for Parmesan cheese, I have made it with cheddar when that's all I had on hand. This is great in cold weather.

Gnocchi

3 cups milk
1 1/2 teaspoons salt
Pinch of nutmeg
Dash of freshly ground pepper
1/2 cup farina (Cream of Wheat will do)
2 eggs
1 cup freshly grated Parmesan cheese
4 tablespoons melted butter

Bring the milk, salt, nutmeg, and pepper to a boil over medium heat in a large sauce pan. Add the farina slowly so the milk never stops boiling stirring constantly with a wooden spoon. Continue cooking and stirring until the farina is thick enough so the spoon will stand up in it by itself. Take the pan off the heat.

Beat the eggs in a small bowl, add 1/2 cup of the grated cheese, and stir the mixture into the hot farina. Blend everything well and spread the farina 1/4-inch thick onto a buttered baking sheet. A knife dipped in hot water frequently makes the farina easier to handle. Refrigerate until the farina is firm, about an hour.

Preheat the oven to 400 degrees F and grease about a 9-inch shallow baking dish. Cut the farina with a sharp knife into 2-inch triangles and put them in the baking dish. Drizzle on the melted butter and sprinkle the rest of the cheese on top. Bake the gnocchi for 15 minutes till they're crisp and golden. Serve immediately. Mama mia! Serves about five.

Clear vegetable broth piquant, economical

In her soft-cover book, The Soup and Sandwich Cookbook, Carol Truitt suggests a clear vegetable soup as an economical dish.

"A clear vegetable soup made at home is very special," she says. "You can start with a convenient bunch of soup vegetables" from the supermarket and add what may suit your fancy, or make your own combination with what you have at hand. Scallions, zucchini, and tomato are good additions. Don't hesitate to pep up commercial broths from cans, packages, or jars, seasoning them to your own taste. Or try this vegetable broth.

Vegetable Broth

5 carrots, cut up
1 large onion, chopped
2 turnips, cut up
1 cup diced celery
2 leeks or
4 scallions, chopped
2 tablespoons butter
2 quarts water
2 teaspoons salt
1/2 teaspoon pepper
2 sprigs parsley
1/2 teaspoon thyme

Cook the vegetables in butter until slightly browned, about 10 minutes. Add water, salt, pepper, parsley, and thyme and simmer for 2 hours. Strain. Serves 6.

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sports

Banana poles aiding vaulters

By the Associated Press

Track season is nearly upon us and it's time to break out the spiked shoes, the shot, javelin, discus and the banana poles.

Banana poles? "They're the newest thing," says world indoor pole vault record holder Steve Smith. "The first time I picked it up, I did 18-1."

The banana pole is so named because it's not straight as are previous vaulting poles. The banana is, naturally, bent like a banana.

"It's pre-bent," said Smith. "When you vault, the purpose is to bend the pole and then let it do part of the work for you. But it's been shown that previous 'glass poles lose 90 pounds of strength after they're bent. The energy just disappears... at least you can't make use of it."

"I think it's worth six inches extra to the average vaulter, but probably less than that for the top guys," Smith said.

The main benefit of the pole, he said, is that when the vaulter plants it in the vaulting box and begins to compress it, it's already bent part-way, meaning that the vaulter has less work to do to bend it. "That means you can use a stiffer pole, one which has more spring to it."

Smith's best on the pole is his world indoor record of 18-1 1/2. What can he do with it eventually? "Well, 19 feet isn't out of the question."

CBS-TV's offbeat roving 'sports essayist'

By Ross Adkin
Sports writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

When there's a "big game" to be played, Heywood Hale Broun probably won't be there.

Instead, CBS-TV's roving sports essayist (a term he coined for himself) will probably be out beating the bushes for a marble championship or horseshoe tournament.

Broun, the son of a famous journalist, specializes in bringing the sports world we seldom see to life in words that the layman can understand. His reports are never dull.

In describing inevitable athletic pitfalls, he says: "In sports the hidden banana peel waits for everyone." And he calls today's look-a-like

sports stadiums "as cold and sterile as a surgeon's wash bowl."

Broun's own athletic career is almost nonexistent beyond a fleeting triumph as a badminton player at Swarthmore College. As the organizer and coach of the Swarthmore team he became "the Vince Lombardi of small college badminton." A determined sixth man, he once took the only game off the powerful Philadelphia YMCA.

But Broun has always owned a diversity of talents and interests. At one time he wanted to teach college English, but instead wound up as a sports writer for the newspaper "PM" during the early 1940's and an owner of two record companies.

After World War II, "PM" became

the New York Star. By pure coincidence, the Star went out of business the day Broun's name and photo was put on the side of delivery trucks.

He turned to acting and won a job on Phil Silvers' "Arrow Theater" in 1949. From there he has gone on to appear in a number of other TV shows, plays, and movies, including "The Odd Couple" and "For Pete's Sake."

Praise! Or was it?

What he calls his "big game theatrical" was singing the druggist's part in a production conducted by Leonard Bernstein. Broun had to be coaxed into taking the part since he doesn't read music, but was rewarded after the performance when a member of the company told him, "You sang just like a druggist."

"I'm primarily an actor before anything else," Broun says. "I had a leading role in 'Little Murders' in 1967, and if it had been successful I might have quit CBS. Since then I've been offered parts in several other plays, but I didn't like the roles."

Sports, Broun says, have mass appeal primarily because of their simplicity. "Men are happy playing games because they know the rules. But in life you go along playing by the rules of Parcheesi only to discover you're supposed to be playing croquet."

It has always been Broun's contention that sports don't build character, they reveal it.

Many interesting personalities have surfaced during his years on the sports scene. Among those he considers the most fascinating are:

Tom Meschery (former pro basketball player, now an assistant coach with the Portland Trail Blazers) — "He has always been very objective, very detached. He has a marvelous outlook."

Muhammad Ali — "He's so theatrical. He's aware of the shape of the interview as much as the interviewer."

Joe Namath — "In the news as much off-field as on. But he isn't pretentious; he has great desire and he's the kind of quarterback — unlike some — who, when the team is losing miserably in the late stages of the game, will still try to win (throwing long passes)."

Broun calls the biggest game he ever covered the Iowa girls' high school basketball championship. He remembers planning to report on "the biggest events of the day — sunrise and sunset" — and "the rubes in bloomers."

But his snooty Eastern attitudes were discarded when he felt the pulsating enthusiasm of 17,000 spectators. "I could feel the gym vibrating with excitement," he recalls. "Sud-



Heywood Hale Broun

denly I sensed the tremendous importance of the moment. By the end of that day I had fallen in love with a girl wearing braces who could shoot hook shots magnificently well with either hand."

Home in country

Broun loves to retreat to his country home in Woodstock, N.Y., and recently he purchased a castle in southern Ireland which he hopes to convert to a hotel.

During his leisure hours, watching sporting events on TV is about the last thing he does.

"Desperate chatter" is how he describes the non-stop babble on such telecasts. And he finds instant replays deplorable because they rob sports of much of their magic ("to see an instant replay is to stand behind the magician").

As Broun has found in his job, it is much more fascinating being the magician's assistant.

Quote...

Stabler: Raiders are best

Oakland quarterback Ken Stabler says his confidence was unshaken by the Raiders' playoff loss to the Pittsburgh Steelers. "If we played Pittsburgh — or any other team in the league — 10 times, I think we would win seven or eight of them. I still think we have the best team in pro football."

Change of pace

Colts buy QB Bert Jones a teacher

By Phil Elderkin

Hopscotching the Sports World for Headlines — Ordinarily the ability to organize and motivate other men overrides all other considerations when a National Football League general manager picks a new coach. But when Baltimore's Joe Thomas gave Ted Marchbroda a three-year contract to run the Colts on the field, he did it mostly out of a personal belief that Marchbroda can make a first-rate quarterback of Bert Jones. Bert may have a big-league arm, but his ability to read rival defenses and then attack them at their weakest points has frequently come under fire.

Marchbroda, until Thomas plucked him from George Allen's staff, had been the Washington Redskins' offensive coordinator for four seasons — and they had all been winning ones. In fact, Ted's relationship with Allen was such that he had an almost free hand on who would play on offense, conferring with George only on whether Sonny Jurgensen or Bill Kilmer would start at QB. For Allen, it was the fifth assistant he has lost to the head coaching ranks in the past four years.

The New York Knicks, who are starting to pay a price for their mediocre defense (particularly



Bert Jones

on the boards), would like to trade without rearranging their backcourt. What Coach Red Holzman is after is a power forward who can start, shoot, rebound and pick up his man quickly on defense. This would also allow Holzman the luxury of returning Phil Jackson to his former role as the club's Sixth Man. But to get such a player, Red probably would have to surrender guard Earl Monroe

and the Knicks would like to avoid that if they can. Holzman reportedly had serious trade talks with 14 rival general managers at the NBA's January all-star game break in Phoenix. The three teams he didn't approach are all in his own division.

Prior to being given his unconditional release by the Minnesota Twins, slugger Harmon Killebrew (550 lifetime home runs) was offered a chance to remain with the team in the dual capacity of pinch-hitter and batting coach. But the salary (\$40,000) was only half what the Twins had paid Killebrew in 1974.

"I knew at the end of last season that it was either going to be Harmon or me," said teammate Tony Oliva. "There was no way Minnesota was going to carry \$180,000 in designated hitters again — and we both wanted to play everyday." Anyway, both the Texas Rangers and the Kansas City Royals came to Killebrew with offers to be their designated hitter. Harmon picked Kansas City — partly because the Royals' park is easier to hit in, but mostly because the Rangers salary offer was 20,000 fewer dollars.

From Dave Hill on fellow pro golfer Johnny Miller, who is off to another of his sixing starts: "When a guy's short game gets to

be that good, nobody can touch him. Right now Miller's the best in the world. I mean better than Jack Nicklaus or Gary Player or Lee Trevino or anybody. He just concentrates that ball right into the hole."

What's ahead in golf in 1975? In its February issue, Golf Digest forecasts:

1. Rising costs will challenge the economic stability of many private country clubs. Club professionals expect a slight decline in golf shop sales. Soaring fertilizer costs may result in courses being less manicured.

2. No price increases for equipment loom on the horizon and no major innovations in club or ball design are foreseen for 1975. Surlyn covered balls will grab more of the market because of their durability. The trend to investment cast irons will continue and the only shaft innovation will be lightweight titanium.

3. Fewer golf courses are under actual construction, but more are being planned than in 1974.

4. Golfers will vacation closer to home as air fares continue to increase.

5. The men's pro golf tour will have 41 main tournaments, down from 48 in 1974, and the tour will end earlier. Prize money will be down about 4 percent to \$8 million. New stars to look for are South African Bobby Cole and Englishman Peter Oosterhuis.

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6. ALA EPI MENU
7. MASH RNS DAG
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The Paa-ya-Paa Workshop and Gallery started by Elimu Njau (above), offers an opportunity for African artists to live and work together. Shown here: Nassar Tumwesige (left), doing batik; Kiasi Nikwikile (right), wood sculptor; Lwanyaga and Musoke, sculpting in clay (below).



Nairobi artists' community thrives

By Paul Toulmin-Rothe
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Nairobi
In the pretty, semi-rural Nairobi suburb of Ridgeway-Karuru, one of the houses nestling among the large wooded and flowery gardens catches the eye at once — its fence is brightly painted with modern graphic designs and a large notice proclaims: "Paa-ya-Paa Workshop."

It is the site of an unusual experiment; here Elimu Njau and his family and friends teach and encourage artists — especially young ones — from many countries and backgrounds to work and live together in a single community.

Originally from the Kilimanjaro area, Elimu Njau is himself a well-known artist; his paintings, sculptures, and graphics adorn many public places and private collections in East Africa and elsewhere. As well as running the workshop, Mr. Njau also runs the Paa-ya-Paa Gallery, located in the center of Nairobi, where he sells his own work and that of many other artists.

Many of the works at the Paa-ya-Paa are starkly didactic, depicting themes such as the struggle of freedom fighters in southern Africa, and deriving their style from the mainstream of African design.

Discussion lively

Located on one of Nairobi's busiest streets, and usually full of people — both visitors to Kenya and locals — it almost always vibrates with discussions of the controversial works on display.

But at the workshop, quite a different atmosphere prevails. Go there at

any time and you will find half a dozen different artistic activities quietly in progress.

When I visited I found Mr. Njau in his little studio, busy painting with wax on a linen pantsuit. He was making a batik design for the suit, commissioned by one of Nairobi's smart boutiques. Delighted as always to see a visitor, he at once dropped his brush and accompanied me to watch some of the other artists and craftsmen.

One of these was Kiasi Nikwikile, a Mozambiquan from Cabo Delgado. He is a member of the Makonde tribe, whose marvelous wood sculpture is becoming famous. Mr. Nikwikile, an old man now, is one of the finest sculptors of all. He recently finished a pair of doors for the East African Community's new headquarters in Arusha in Tanzania; the 12 carved panels show the wildlife of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania.

Skill admired

We watched Kiasi as his sure fingers, armed with tiny adzes and chisels, chipped away at a superb little wooden statue of a girl trying on a new headdress. Surrounding him were a number of other wood sculptors in various stages of completion: little portrait busts, some allegorical or satirical figures, and, of course, several "shetani" (devils) those strange, typically Makonde figures.

Round the corner more strenuous work was under way. Lwanyaga Musoke, a young Ugandan who has studied art and ceramics at the University of Makerere and at the Royal School of Art in London, was busy building a kiln. It will soon be

used to bake the products of the Workshop's potters under the direction of Rebecca Njau, a skillful ceramist.

"And don't think we ignore the environment," says Mr. Njau. "This kiln has been designed by Lwanyaga to run on waste sump oil from garages — a fuel that is both cheap and convenient in these days of oil-shortage."

Right next to the kiln was a table at which several intent young people were trying their hands at pottery design. They have no wheel as yet, but are making good progress with their hands alone. Every so often Mr. Musoke leaves his work at the kiln to see how they are getting along.

Batik explained

Nearby, another Ugandan, Nassar Tumwesige, is busy painting a batik picture of three women with water pots on their heads. As Mr. Njau watches the young artist's sure technique, he explains what a difficult medium batik is.

"You have to get the wax just right," he says, "and then apply the colors in order of tone — the lightest ones first and then the darker ones." We looked at some of Nassar's beautiful paintings, still with their wax, on Jinja cotton. They are a popular item at the Paa-ya-Paa Gallery in the city.

Not everything here deals with painting and sculpture, however. A group of young men and girls were rehearsing a play under a large tree. "Rehearsing" is perhaps the wrong word, for the Paa-ya-Paa Youth Theater, as this group calls itself, believes in extemporization.

And on this occasion they were "developing" a theme by discussing it

among themselves and trying out different ways of expressing it. When the play is finally performed, there will be no bright lights and smartly-dressed audience; it will take place under the same tree, watched by friends and parents and all the people who take an interest in the many doings of the Workshop.

Population shifting

At a table in the garden under the shade of another tree, four young people are busy drawing graphics and pasting tiny batiks onto backing. Among them is Mr. Njau's young daughter Hannah, whom he jokingly calls Hannah Pesa; a pun on the Kiswahili phrase "hana pesa" ("She has no money"). The technique is simple and the subjects are traditional, but the originality and liveliness of the drawings are outstanding.

The population here at the Paa-ya-Paa Workshop is a shifting one. When a young artist is hard up, he can live there for a while — a maize and vegetable patch forms part of the garden and produces some basic food to help feed the guests. Mr. Njau encourages them, helps them with their work, exhibits it, sells it, promotes it with other galleries in the city — and when circumstances are a bit better and the artists can afford to set up on their own again, they are still welcome to come and work.

Elimu Njau and the Paa-ya-Paa Workshop have problems, of course. For one thing, money is always tight. But Mr. Njau is happy with what he and his friends can do and with what they produce. "Here people come to work and learn to live together," he says. "It's a happy place."



All photos by Camerapix



The Christian Science Monitor

Tubby



By Guernsey Le Pelley

Poet Jorge Luis Borges on language, literature

By Reuter

According to Jorge Luis Borges, one of the greatest living writers in Spanish, Spanish and French are ugly languages, while English and German are the most beautiful tongues in the world.

Speaking in almost flawless English, Borges said: "English is a more precise language than Spanish. For example, one can say swiftly and slowly, and the swift and slow are emphasized. Whereas in Spanish, one says lentamente [slowly] or rapidamente [rapidly], and one hears mainly the mente [the suffix]."

As an Argentine writer, Mr. Borges has to express himself in Spanish, and for this reason, he feels, he is aware of its weaknesses. But, he commented, "I remember that Goethe wrote that he had to get by with the worst language in the world: German. I suppose most writers think the same about the language with which they have to struggle."

Argentina's brilliant blind poet-author was speaking at his home in Buenos Aires shortly before the publication of his complete works.

"I still think German is a beautiful language, more beautiful than the literature it has produced," he continued.

"France, paradoxically, has a noble literature, but I believe the language is quite ugly. Things seem to appear trivial when said in French."

Mr. Borges's passion for language began almost in infancy, his young mind greatly influenced by his lawyer father whom he describes as an "anarchist philosopher."

Governess remembered

"My father, an intelligent man and, like all intelligent men a very good man, taught me the power of poetry," he said. "He taught me that words were not only means of communication, but also magical and musical symbols."

Borges studied at home with an English governess until the age of nine, poring over books in his English grandmother's library.

His first short story, "The Fatal Vision," was written at the age of eight; one year later he translated Oscar Wilde's "The Happy Prince" into Spanish.

The writer's eyesight began failing when he was in his mid-80's, and he once described his blindness as a "portable prison." But the affliction apparently played a great part in his construction of word images — a blend of fantasy and surrealism paralleling the real world.

Mr. Borges once said that "few things have happened to me worthier of memory than Schopenhauer's ideas or the verbal music of England." He said he began reading

Schopenhauer after his family moved temporarily to Switzerland when he was 14.

Choice of philosopher

"Even today, if I had to choose only one philosopher, I would choose him. If the enigma of the universe could be reduced to words, I believe those words would be found in his works."

Educated mainly in Switzerland, Mr. Borges has visited most European countries and North America. He confesses he is an Anglophile, just like his father, once a teacher of English, who he said was very proud of his English ancestry.

"But my father used to joke, with a

feigned perplexity, 'After all, who are the English? Nothing more than a mob of rural German workers.'"

Embarking on his fourth quarter-century of life, Jorge Luis Borges feels that youth appears nearer to him today than when he was young.

"Once, long ago, I saw happiness as unattainable," he added. "Now I know that happiness can be achieved at any time. As for success or failure, they seem irrelevant to me, and I never worry about them. What I seek is peace, the pleasure of thinking, and friendship. And although it may be too ambitious, a sensation of loving and being loved."

Crossword

ACROSS

1. Office holders
4. Skirt insert
8. Gloomy
11. Also
12. Skylab's Bean
13. Even
14. Sea bird
15. Tibetan monastery
17. Garden plant
19. Word of choice
20. Warden
23. Winglike part
26. Pagoda ornament
28. Bill of fare
29. Laundry
31. Nurses
33. Unbranched antler
34. Publish
36. Commercial
38. Matchless
43. Equanimity

DOWN

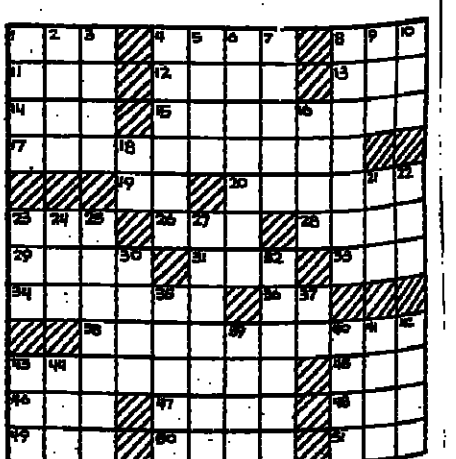
1. Paragraph
2. Purple seaweed
3. Ballad
4. Doodles
5. Pearl Buck heroine
6. Baking dish
7. Growing out
8. Soaked
9. Melody
10. Pasha
16. Stanch
18. Definitely not
21. Alfonso's queen
22. Runner

ACROSS

23. Windmill sail
24. Remiss
25. Longed for
27. Assumption
30. Sharpen
32. Fauns
35. Nasal cavity

DOWN

37. Russian yes
39. Virginia willow
40. Seethe
41. Easter flower
42. Annexes
43. Tack or tack
44. Girl's name



The Monitor's daily religious article

Always enough

These days there is a good deal of talking about too much and too little. Too much to do, too little time, too much to pay, too little money.

But the Bible promises that "God is able to make all grace abound toward you; that ye, always having all sufficiency in all things, may abound to every good work."

According to Christian Science, when we put God first in our lives, we find all the demands of progress coming into perfect balance with the divine supply that meets every human need.

We are shown how to avail ourselves of His blessings. One important requirement that Christ Jesus repeated again and again to those seeking his help was to master fear. Certainly it is not easy to shut out fear when you're out of a job and the last dollar is in sight. One can think of many other circumstances where fear predominates in thought.

Yet Jesus knew that regardless of the conditions of the problem, whoever trusts omnipotent God, divine Love, has no need to fear. God never fails. To God, there can never be too much or too little. Everything is always all right. Jesus' life helps us see that if we seek right thinking and right doing, whatever we need

will be provided. Right thinking is recognizing as true only God's goodness and power present in every situation. Right doing is relying on this spiritual truth and proving it in our lives.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, learned, in the midst of overwhelming financial lack, that divine law meets all human needs. She writes: "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for to-morrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment."

Whatever we need, we can rejoice that God's love meets that need. Prayer is not asking Him to give us something. It is reaffirming, with conviction, that He has already supplied whatever we need. We pray to be able to recognize more fully His bounty. This revelation will become clearer to us as we grow in spiritual understanding, as we learn to know God and learn to know man's relationship to God. Man, created spiritually, is the expression of the Father, reflecting the intelligence and love of God, and this man is the real spiritual identity of all of us.

"Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness," said Jesus, "for they shall be filled." So much of our time and energy is spent on getting. It should be spent on giving — sharing with others our expression of the Father's wisdom and love.

¹II Corinthians 9:8; ²Miscellaneous Writings, p. 307; ³Matthew 5:6.

At recovery

Did I not run my days out in a symphony of silence, stirring dumbly

like the phantom forms of clouds upon the waters mingling with the weeds and water lilies, only to be borne beyond where the light trails away into the distance and the shadows are?

Was I not like these, too, filled with a memory of moments swept past me without sound, and the youth of laughter that had been upon my lips?

Now as I watch the stream of days, remembering the lonely desolation and the sudden emptiness, I pause, praying and hoping that these, too, shall have a tongue, and the silence that was stricken becomes eloquent.

Oliver Hale

Daily Bible verse

Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory and honour and power: for thou has created all things, and for thy pleasure they are and were created. Rev. 4:11

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"The Raising of Lazarus" circa 1305; Fresco by Giotto from the Arena Chapel in Padua



"The Resurrection": Fresco by Piero della Francesca (1416-1492) from the Galleria Comunale in Sansepolcro, Italy



"Apollo and Daphne" 1625: Marble sculpture by Giovanni Lorenzo Bernini from the Borghese Gallery, Rome.

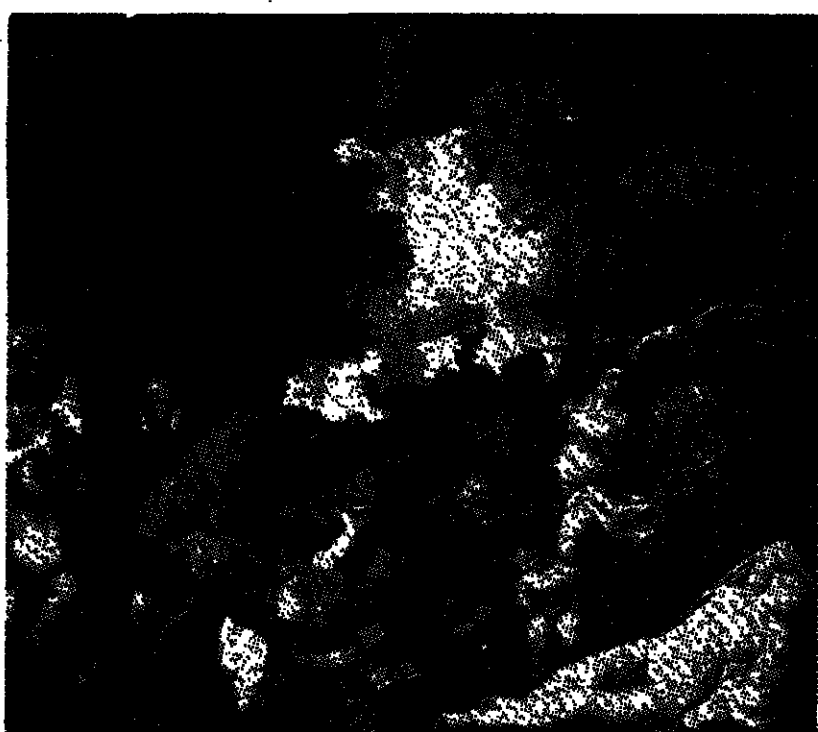
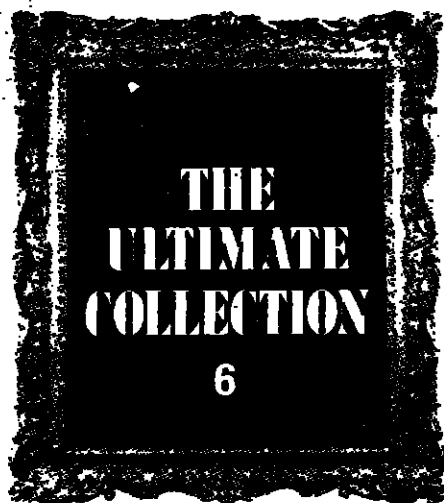
Daphne into laurel

My body sheathed,
eyes, lips, bark-sealed,
the arms I raised to ward off my pursuer
divide and multiply.
I have become Briareus' kin,
sensing through hands,
through fingers tasting air and rain;
speaking through hands,
uttering leaves.
I gather light
until in autumn I grow eloquent
with words for a sibyl to decode,
words to be woven in Apollo's honor.
Bending to storms,
I grip the earth, I drive in deep
who once knew only its surface.
I feel spring rise in me,
my movement all a swaying,
my arms lifted
to the god whom as a woman I fled.
His holy symbol now,
I worship him.

Constance Carrier



"Children on the Front door steps of a Country House in New Orleans" 1873: Oil on canvas by Edgar Degas



"The Andrians" 1518: By Titian

Dr. John Maxon of the Art Institute of Chicago

If you could have any five of the world's art treasures for your personal collection, which ones would you choose? Challenged by this question, directors of some of the world's major art museums offer their selections in a series of articles appearing Thursdays. In this, the sixth article, Dr. John Maxon, director of the Art Institute of Chicago, tells why he picked the five works shown here.

This choice of ideal works of art is personal in that it is chosen from one's most cherished images. The thread they have in common is the fact that the artists were in each case not only at the summit in their own day but still remain among the supreme masters of the western world. In each case the artist was not only a consummate craftsman but so much in command that the spectator is still at his mercy and still accepts the world as that artist saw it. And while in no sense can these masters be considered popular in the ordinary sense of the term — they are all too unapproachable for that — yet their vocabulary is instantly recognizable and their pictorial rhetoric is available to anyone who will stop to see. But in each case the vision is unyieldingly personal, and whether, as with Giotto and Piero, the works were done for the medieval and Renaissance church, or as with Titian for a Renaissance prince, or with Bernini for a baroque prince, or with Degas, for himself alone, it is the way the artist saw his imagery which is what counts. That is the element which is the aristocratic thread these men, disparate in time and place, have in common — unless, by stretching the importance of Degas's Italian ancestry, one sees all of these works as facets of an Italian temper. But they are not, for they transcend mere nationality to become universal.

Giotto's "Raising of Lazarus" is part of a cycle of decoration painted for the Arena Chapel in Padua after the end of the thirteenth century. The whole cycle represents a drastic break with the far more stylized, es-

entially Byzantine manner which preceded it. What Giotto has done is to present his action as though it were taking place on a shallow stage with the scenery reduced to toylike proportions and his figures seen almost as made of painted stone, so massive and bulky has he made them. He has economized on the use of gesture so that each implied action is of the greatest dramatic import. Further, the limitations of the colors available to him in his medium of wet fresco (which is the use of watercolor upon wet plaster with the design so adjusted that the parts can be added day by day) makes his color sober yet grand. The total effect is so solemn and imperative that the spectator can almost hear the words of the narrative either in the Latin of the Vulgate familiar to Giotto himself, or in the familiar and lovely words of King James's translators. The apparently archaic manner hides the fact that Giotto was in his day a revolutionary conservative in the realm of painting, not only one of the greatest of all innovators but one of the greatest of all artists.

Aldous Huxley remarked somewhere that he found Piero's "Resurrection" the greatest picture in the world, and if intellectual brilliance, clarity of organization, the ruthless application of logic, the elegance, both of color and form, mean anything, he may well be right. The pattern of the figure emerging from the tomb with the Resurrection banner held high is an ancient one, but Piero has made it his own. So severe is his application of pictorial logic in the rendering of solid forms seen in space, that one never notices, till told,

that one of the sleeping soldiers has only one leg, and another has no bottom at all. But the painter's austere application and description of the space and the forms it could contain are so plausibly sure, that the beholder accepts the consequences of the author's rigorous logic and never notices the omissions.

One side of the painting shows a dormant winter landscape, the other verdant in summer. The colors are the soft ones of fresco, and the robe of the Saviour is, rather surprisingly, a rich old rose. A close examination of the painting indicates that his halo once had flowers (added undoubtedly in distemper or egg yolk), and one can also see traces of the Corinthian columns and architrave which once framed the scene. With these present the picture not only remains grandly austere but takes on truly royal splendor. Piero della Francesca may have been born in 1416 and his death date appears to have been the twelfth of October, 1492. He was the consummate master of perspective. In his time, was employed by potentates both papal and secular, and the evidence suggests that he was well aware that, in his time, he was the greatest living painter.

Titian painted "The Andrians," the greatest of his earlier works, as part of a series devoted to scenes from Ovid. This one shows the bacchanal of Ariadne upon Andros. Never was a scene from antiquity so lovingly recreated, and never was a richer harmony of color achieved out of the most severely limited palette of dull reds, ochers, gray-greens, and a discreet and limited use of blue. Even

today in what is usually a dull light in the Prado with the painting covered with a darkened varnish, the chromatic splendor is still overwhelming as is Titian's own personal concept of beauty and evocation of antiquity. The painting is an iconologist's dream: it illustrates recondite legend and is full of learned allusions, well understood in the sophisticated court for which it was painted. Yet it must be remembered that, elegant though the court of Ferrara was, it was a provincial capital, and its cultivated rulers set aside in a backwater. But the flowering is real, all the same, and one realizes that provincialism is an attitude of feeling and mind, and when this painting was in its original room, it marked one of the great moments not only of western civilization in the old tradition but one of the most touching moments of the human spirit in its evocation of an imaginary Arcadia, a world which never was and could never be.

Giovanni Lorenzo Bernini has in his "Apollo and Daphne" achieved not only the unachievable, the rendering in convincing terms of the softness of human flesh and skin in the finest Carrara marble, but he has done something which stuffy-minded and unimaginative critics claim should not be done at all, because such brilliant and convincing virtuosity violates the truth of the material, the very stoniness of the marble. Fortunately this is a notion which would have either been unintelligible to Bernini or else have made him roar with laughter. Bernini has given us the moment of transformation of human flesh into a tree, the sense of movement, change, and, the greatest paradox available to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Thursday, January 23, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

PUBLISHED BY
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Ford on the economy . . .

In the campaign to sell his energy and economic program to the nation, the President is trying to show his administration as resolute, decisive, and capable of putting together a coherent program for action.

He has succeeded in this. Whatever the standpoint of his program's critics — industry, utilities, city governments, liberals who want more fiscal stimulus, conservatives who want less deficit spending — they are not saying the program is not competently constructed. And there are few people in the country who would not want their President to make a vigorous defense of his position.

Nonetheless Mr. Ford, in arbitrarily ruling out alternatives to his proposals and insisting his package be taken as a whole, runs the risk of jeopardizing his State of the Union promise — "a new partnership between the Congress on the one hand, the White House on the other, and the people we both represent."

In his Tuesday press conference, for example, Mr. Ford strongly implied he would veto a "superficial" gas-rationing plan, much as he earlier ruled out a gasoline excise tax hike. It is seldom a good practice to take such absolute-sounding positions. Mr. Ford, in his short career in the Oval Office, already has had to make complete turnabouts on fundamental issues like deficits for combating recession.

It is better to remain flexible, to key today's proposals to the best forecast for the future, but to be willing to change as conditions change. This would be closer to Mr. Ford's own welcome promise of conciliation, compromise, and cooperation with Congress.

As it is, hardly anyone expects Mr. Ford's entire package to get enacted as he designed it. Clearly, the antirecession portion will be treated first. The House Ways and Means Committee is gearing up to legislate the tax cut. Mr. Ford will not get his \$16 billion, two-stage rebate on 1974 taxes. The more likely outcome is a smaller, \$5 billion-or-so rebate, plus cuts in income tax and social security taxes withheld from paychecks,

and an increase in 1975 income tax deductions. On the business tax side, the investment tax credit may be raised permanently to 10 percent, instead of only temporarily to 12 percent as Mr. Ford asked. Mr. Ford may question such an outcome in terms of ideology or method, but it would still meet his goal of offsetting recession and merit his support.

On energy, as distinct from his recession-fighting program, Mr. Ford's proposals are in serious trouble. As written, they have drawn sharp dissent from groups with substantive arguments.

For instance, one study shows that the higher energy taxes would fall hardest on those citizens least able to endure them. The higher energy levies would raise utility rates, pushing cities closer to bankruptcy and sending an inflationary charge throughout the economy. Unless plowback conditions are set for energy industry profits, or development of alternative energy resources explicitly encouraged by price or other guarantees, a higher tax on oil imports may not translate into greater energy independence. Higher energy costs could worsen American competitiveness in world markets and further undercut U.S. employment.

These are serious, not petty or partisan, questions about the impact of Mr. Ford's energy program. The President should not dismiss out of hand short-term proposals that differ from his. Few people may want rationing, for instance, if it could be avoided, but polls show the public would support it despite the President's objections. Indeed, because many oil industry experts see little chance of Mr. Ford's package being enacted, they think a limit on petroleum imports, followed by allocations and rationing at the gas pump, to be a more likely scenario for stern energy action — if stern action is indeed taken.

In sum, Mr. Ford has already gained credit for launching a major revision of U.S. economic and energy policy. He can best hasten action by not insisting on his own way.

. . . and military intervention

There is a noticeably cautious restraint these days in public pronouncements by the administration about getting the United States militarily involved abroad. The caution is prudent and reassuring.

No great power can rule out the threat to use force to protect itself. To do so would weaken its diplomacy, giving a potential adversary gratuitous gain.

But Americans should be mindful of President Ford's promises that any future commitment of American combat troops or military power overseas will be undertaken only through constitutional means.

In three instances Mr. Ford has made carefully calibrated remarks that deserve to be placed on the record:

1. Asked at his press conference whether there are circumstances in which the U.S. might re-engage itself in Vietnam, he replied:

I don't think it's appropriate for me to forecast any specific actions that might be taken. I would simply say that any military actions if taken would be only taken following the actions under our constitutional and legal procedures.

2. Queried about possible U.S. intervention in the Middle East, his response was:

I can assure you that on any occasion where there was any commitment of U.S. military personnel to any engagement, we would use the complete constitutional process that is required of the President.

3. In a Time magazine interview the President was asked whether there are any concrete limits to the American commitment to Israel. His answer:

It so happens that there is a substantial relationship at the present time between our national security interests and

those of Israel. But in the final analysis, we have to judge what is in our national interest above any and all other considerations.

The latter comment is the most startling and significant in the light of Washington's long-time policy of strong support for Israel. That policy continues but it is now qualified.

In all cases the President is putting out signals abroad. He is warning Arab leaders against going too far in their oil policies. He is hoping to keep Hanoi off-guard as to American intentions in Indo-China. He is gently pressuring Israel to come to terms with the Arabs.

For the American people, however, who have emerged from the most disastrous foreign involvement in their history, it is to be hoped Mr. Ford's avowals to contemplate the use of force only in the most extreme circumstances mean the lessons of the past are being learned.

Women jurors

The Supreme Court is continuing its valuable work of removing obstacles to women's free and responsible participation in American society. In ruling against Louisiana's requirement that women, unlike men, must volunteer for jury duty, the court overruled its own finding in favor of such a Florida law 14 years ago.

Florida, in the meantime, has dropped the law. All states have given up total exclusion of women on juries (though some exemptions remain that may have to be reexamined under the Louisiana ruling). And the Supreme Court is really catching up with rather than leading a trend, also observed in other countries, to recognize that women should be seen as full members of the community which a jury is supposed to represent.

'Zooks . . . can't stand the idea of seafaring men crawling off to Europe through a tunnel'



State of the nations

Oil and politics

By Joseph C. Harsch

It's easy enough to figure out the political reasons why President Ford in working out his energy conservation program went gently on the private automobile, but were those reasons good enough?

A tax on imported oil at the port of entry does not have an immediate effect on the average voter. He won't see a price rise posted in front of his eyes every time he buys gasoline or heating oil. The rise will be gradual in its effect all over. And, of course, it can be argued that the effect of the import tax will be more "equitable" in that it will be spread over everyone and everything.

It certainly will be "equitable" in that sense. It will raise the price of everyone's heating oil. But this will fall particularly heavily on the poor. We are already getting a wave of horror stories about poor families huddling in public doorways because they can't pay for heating oil. And it will raise the price of everything in which oil is important to the manufacturing process either for energy or as a raw material.

It was not necessary to spread the cost in this way. The reduction in the amount of imported oil which Mr. Ford wants could be had either by rationing gasoline or by boosting the price on gasoline at the pump. Either could be done without the rise of a penny in the cost of heating or industrial oil.

There are disadvantages to rationing. We are all familiar with them — black marketing, racketeering, and heavy bureaucratic overhead. And there are objections to a higher tax on gasoline at the pump. It would penalize particularly the workman who lives far from his job and must use private transportation to get to and from that job. In that sense rationing is better because the workman who must use his own car can be given an extra allowance.

The main objection to the rise in price at the pump is that the rich man will continue to buy as much as he wants. The poor will be penalized.

So there is an obvious objection to any method of causing a decline in the amount of oil imported from abroad. And the politicians in Washington naturally and inevitably seek that device which will rouse the least outcry from future voters. The tax on foreign oil at point of entry will produce the lowest immediate outcry from voters.

But is it really in the best interest of the country to raise the price of either heating oil or oil for industrial purposes? The one thing American industry doesn't need right now is another rise in production costs. Most industries are suffering from a declining market for their products. Any further rise in price will further alienate the market. And as for home heating, could anything be more important to the whole community? Home heating oil has already gone up in price faster than gasoline at the pump.

Over the last 18 months home heating oil has gone up 66 percent as against a rise of only 37 percent for gasoline. Incidentally, residual oil used by public utilities for generating electricity has gone up 143 percent.

This reflects what the average

voter may think he wants right now. But, again, is it in the best interests of the country to be so gentle about private automobiles and so ruthless to those shivering over cold radiators? And what about the impact on American industry of another round of rises in their costs?

The main White House reason for treating the motorist so gently is that Congress won't pass such legislation.

Well — it certainly won't if the White House fails to ask for such a tax, and fails to use its best efforts to get it. No one can be certain that Congress, if presented with the full facts squarely and firmly, would fail to do what is in the interest of the country. This new Congress is made up of a lot of hard-headed and reasonable people.

Sooner or later Americans are going to have to give up their most conspicuous extravagance — using one car to move one person from home to job every day, thus producing the greatest traffic congestion since the days of Imperial Rome.

The unfairness problem could be met in part by providing for tax rebates to those who must drive to work. And the rich could be made to pay more by putting a heavy tax on horsepower.

Voluntarism has caused a lot of people to turn down their thermostats and some stores to reduce their temperatures below the tropical level. Industry has done something to reduce unnecessary energy consumption. But the use of the private automobile continues untouched by the grim facts of American economic life. It's the last thing the average American will give up.

But why cater to him by letting him be the last human being allowed to have gasoline at less than \$1 a gallon — at the expense of the health of American industry and of the home heating needs of the entire population?

Mirror of opinion

Suburbia revisited

Modern sprawling suburbia is supposed to be unsuited for mass transit. Modern suburbia also is reputed, with some justice, to be a sterile sociological disaster. Advocates of land-use legislation often call for a new kind of suburb, one that would be compact enough to be served by fixed-rail mass transit as well as being more conducive to neighborliness and creation of community. A small Connecticut suburb, Westport, has managed to create for itself both a workable mass transit system and a greater sense of community — within the context of the sprawling kind of growth that is supposed to be conducive to neither.

The revolution in Westport came through the city's acquisition of a fleet of eight 16-passenger Mercedes-Benz diesel buses. As simple as that. The buses were placed on 35-minute schedules between outlying areas and the downtown Jessup Square. They stop anywhere to pick up riders, and with criss-cross route patterns, they

go virtually everywhere in the little bedroom community.

Citizens can buy annual bus tickets, \$25 for couples; \$7 apiece for children and \$15 for the elderly. The new bus system has begun to unify the town in dozens of ways. Children, for instance, are much more able to move about on their own, and mothers, no longer stuck with taking the kids to scout meetings, dancing classes, etc., have time to socialize more or to take part-time jobs. The buses have rendered the elderly, so many of whom cannot drive, mobile once again. And they have given children and teenagers a new kind of independence which they lacked in the past till they were old enough to get their own cars. No doubt Westport is a very particular kind of community; it has a population of only 27,000 and the per capita income is far above average. But the idea, with modifications, might be made suitable for most suburbs, including those in the Baltimore area. — The Sun (Baltimore)

What priority Vietnam?

By Charles W. Yost

Washington
There is no reason to doubt the will and capacity of the United States to cope with an array of extremely serious new domestic and foreign problems — at least sufficiently to ward off immediate disaster and to lay the groundwork for longer-range solutions. What is open to serious question is whether even the U.S. has the resources, and its leaders the time and the stamina, to bear all these new burdens and still carry the accumulated baggage of cold-war involvements undertaken in quite different circumstances.

Certainly some such involvements, such as the strategic arms race with the Soviet Union or commitments to our allies in Europe and Japan, are inescapable in any near future, though the absurdly extravagant level and cost of the arms race requires rigorous review. Other such involvements, however, can no longer claim to match in significance the new wave of predicaments the U.S. now confronts.

It is in this broader context that the U.S. should weigh the demands now being addressed to Congress for more aid to Vietnam and Cambodia, and the threats now being leveled at Hanoi which imply that increased belligerency on its part will evoke some unspecified but presumably belligerent U.S. response.

There is no point in going over for the thousandth time the arguments for and against the U.S. presence in Indo-China. The question in 1975 is where, in America's present scale of priorities, military and economic aid to the Thieu and Lon Nol governments should properly fall.

Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger said in a recent press conference: "It would be a serious error on the part of the U.S., and I believe a serious moral lapse, for us to contemplate the semiabandonment of an ally by failure to provide them with the appropriate financial resources."

This statement begs the question by its use of the word "appropriate." What is an appropriate contribution for this purpose at this time? The U.S. has been providing substantial assistance to South Vietnam for more than 20 years. For about seven it had a military force of several hundred thousand men in the country and spent billions of dollars for its defense.

Finally the U.S. decided that southern Indo-China was not all that vital;

that its anxiety that China intended to move in and take over had not been well-founded; that North Vietnam itself hardly constituted a threat to American security. The U.S. moved out its forces and proclaimed the Nixon doctrine of disengagement from mainland Asia.

Of course the U.S. also announced its intentions to continue to supply "appropriate" assistance. Indeed, at a time when much of the "third world" desperately needs help, America continues to give the lion's share of its none-too-generous foreign aid to Vietnam and Cambodia.

But what was appropriate in the affluence and relative tranquility of January, 1973, may not be at all appropriate in the economic depression and unsettled international climate of January, 1975. It is high time for Indo-China to be moved close to the bottom of America's list of national priorities.

This is particularly the case since neither the Thieu nor Lon Nol governments has during the last two years shown any real disposition to seek a political settlement and end of the fighting. Until they do, the war will go on indefinitely.

It may not be impertinent, therefore, to wonder whether it is not in fact the administration which is guilty both of a "moral lapse" and of a political anachronism in maintaining our involvement in Southeast Asia at the expense of more adequate response to much graver and more immediate dangers.

Events of the past two weeks have shown once again the hazards of America's failure to withdraw from this long-standing overcommitment. Hanoi has only to launch an offensive to take a city and the U.S. instinctively reverts to the rhetoric of the '60's.

America must at last make up its mind. Either it decides once and for all that what happens in Vietnam and Cambodia is not a matter of vital interest, and tailor its policy and its aid accordingly. Or the U.S. continues to maintain Thieu and Lon Nol at whatever cost is necessary, risk renewed involvement, and pretend nothing has happened in the world since 1965.

The author of this article writes from a background of 40 years as a United States diplomat.

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Readers write

Farming near cities

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Today, food shortages and world famine are highlighted by mass starvation in Africa and on the Asian subcontinent, by pest and weather related crop failures in the overly intensively cultivated American Midwest, by the depletion of traditional food reserves, and by the overall lack of cohesion of purpose and decisiveness on the political level.

In light of these facts it is sad to realize that each day prime agricultural land — and much of it in the fertile valley bottoms near our large cities — is being rezoned, filled, bulldozed, paved, and developed for the so-called "higher uses" catering to our consumer-oriented and often wasteful society.

As a nation tied inextricably to the larger world around us, we can no longer afford the vanity and self-affectedness that drives us to transform good earth which once grew corn, into industrial parks that only grow energy-consuming manufacturing plants. Comprehensive land-use planning on national, regional, and local levels (with only a few

significant exceptions) is decisively lacking. A plan giving high priority to preserving prime agricultural land might go far to meeting food shortages.

The difficulties in this proposal are staggering. They are inevitably entwined with a sick economy. Any attempt to reorganize priorities to recognize the real and inherent value of agricultural land will ultimately collide head-on with the vital economics of the sacrosanct property tax base. In a time of tight governmental budgeting, and loss of revenues, legislation that would give widespread tax incentives to farmers is highly unpopular in the state houses.

Nevertheless, a semirural agrarian economy is potentially quite viable. King County, Washington (which includes Seattle), has, for example, been estimated to produce dairy products sufficient to support the county's population of two million, and the county's contribution to its own maintenance of beef and fryers is considerable. In 1969, farm products sold in the county were valued at \$22.5 million. If agriculture were made viable, the stock argument of loss of property tax revenues through "down zoning" would be less defensible.

Land use questions need earnest attention and study. If elected officials demur then we can expect action from their constituents. Grass-roots efforts throughout the country must grapple with this problem. Seattle

David West

Needless slaughter

To The Christian Science Monitor:

There is much talk and action about ecology, and preserving the "endangered species" of wild animals at present. So many billions of dollars are spent on protecting us with military arms; why is there no legislation to prevent needless destruction of our domestic animals? Thousands of calves killed when many alternatives for their use were available? Why talk about people starving on one hand, and destroying food such as milk, butter, and beef, on the other? Los Angeles

Alma G. Manderson

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.